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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA: U.S. PLANS 'AIR DEFENSE INITIATIVE'

PM221820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent New York dispatch: "After SDI -- ADI"]

[Text] New York, 21 Sep -- The U.S. Air Force Command has approved a secret program to build up its strike power. The U.S. Defense department bulletin "The Pentagon: Inside View" reports that the program is called "Air Defense Initiative" (ADI) -- by analogy with the infamous "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). It is proposed to allocate approximately $500 million for its implementation in 1987-1991. U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary D. Hicks has said that ground forces and the Navy must become actively involved in ADI and "share" their technological innovations with the air force. The Air Force program, he observes, is in everyone's interests because it is aimed at "creating a secure defensive shield capable of protecting U.S. territory against any air attack."

Familiar terminology. SDI, according to the official version, also has nothing in common with attack. It's alleged intention is simply to render nuclear weapons "unnecessary and obsolete."

ADI, as it transpires, is also strictly a defense program which must make the enemy's aircraft and cruise missiles "worthless."

Why, then, are there plans to build the most up-to-date aircraft with variable geometry wings that are "invisible" on radar screens? Why play out the idea of creating supermodern missiles? And why, finally, set up a "bank of scientific ideas" that can be embodied in "the kind of aircraft which will have no fear of any ABM weapons, radars, or antimissile missiles"? Surely not for "defense"?

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CSO: 5200/1016

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

TASS'S PONOMAREV ON U.S. PLANS TO RESUME SHUTTLE FLIGHTS

LD041735 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Friday 3 Oct announced a schedule for reusable spaceship flights resuming in February 1988.

One's attention is drawn to a sharp increase planned in all-military space missions. About a half of the shuttle's capacity will be used to fly Pentagon missions, while the number of commercial flights will be halved.

Whereas before the Challenger disaster last January military missions accounted for about a third of all shuttle flights, now the Pentagon will be using more than 40 of them.

This indicates a buildup of U.S. practical activities connected with preparations for using outer space for military purposes.

In other words, the "Star Wars" program is assuming an ever larger dimension, while administration officials keep making daily promises to "deliver the world from the threat of a nuclear war" and "make nucelar weapons obsolete", which, however, are not matched by deeds.

The stand, designed to hoodwink public opinion, has been repeatedly exposed as misleading by highly competent experts even in the United States itself but the White House keeps stubbornly ignoring all reasonable arguments against outer space militarisation.

It clearly hopes that the United States in the next few years will become a monopolist in the military space field and, consequently, assure itself of undivided domination in outer space.

This military advantage, the claim goes, will put the United States in a position to "deter" the Russians from unleashing a nuclear war.

The matter is, however, that the Russians have never contemplated attacking the United States, while Washington's banking on force in outer space, that is on its militarization, means coming closer to rather than farther from a nuclear war.

Where is a way out? It is in scrapping all nuclear weapons stocks under mutual agreement and strictest verification, which is what the Soviet Union suggests.

In Washington, as a matter of fact, they have been claiming tirelessly that the United States is for verification, while the Soviet Union is against it.

This is a gross distortion of the Soviet position: The USSR treasures its security just as the United States treasures its own, and will never sign any agreement to limit and destroy nuclear weapons if it does not provide for the most reliable, strictest and comprehensive verification.

In the existing conditions there is only one way how the problem of "to be or not to be" -- the problem of survival -- can be solved. It is that of talks and agreements.

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CSO: 5200/1016

TASS NOTES REPORT BY UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON SDI

LD190853 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 18 September (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: The international community demands that a reliable roadblock be put in the way of space militarization and stands out for "star peace" and not for "star wars". Such is the key-note of replies by many governments summed up in a report by the UN secretary general on preventing a space arms race.

The Soviet Union is consistently striving for excluding completely space from the sphere of military preparations and for its use only for development of strike space weapons would drastically increase the risk of unleashing a nuclear war and a threat to all nations. In the nuclear-space age security can be achieved only for all and only by preventing weapons from space and carrying out nuclear disarmament. This is the aim of the plan for complete liquidation of nuclear weapons all over the world by the year 2000, put forth in the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. The Soviet Union proposes for the consideration of the international community the stage-by-stage programme of joint practical actions for space peaceful explorations, which is drafted to lay firm foundations of "star peace" by the year 2000.

Today prevention of space militarization is the top priority task. Its solution is in the centre of the international community's efforts aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear war, pointed out the Bulgarian Government. Of special importance is the Soviet Programme of nuclear disarmament, provided strike space systems are banned, which opens real opportunities for taking practical steps with a view to preventing a space nuclear race and liquidating nuclear weapons.

Acclaiming the Soviet proposal on laying the foundation for "star peace" and calling on the UN to examine it comprehensively, the Czechoslovak Government noted that prevention of space militarization was the main prerequisite for peaceful uses of outer space for the good of all nations.

The plans of imperialist quarters, the GDR Government pointed out, are aimed at building up and improving arsenals of nuclear weapons and at shifting the arms race to space. These programmes, the Vietnamese Government stated, are aimed at upsetting the strategic balance and lead to the growing threat of a nuclear war.

Such a situation is fraught with serious dangers for the entire international situation, the Indian Government underlined. The emergence of space weapons systems would immeasurably increase the danger of a nuclear disaster and would lead to an unprecedented growth in mutual suspicions and mistrust.

The Finnish Government believes that the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its greater use for peaceful purposes are the tasks of great importance for security and economic well-being of the international community. An arms race in space will boost the arms race on earth and will be fraught with potentially serious consequences for strategic security and stability of all the states.

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Sweden and many other countries expressed their serious concern over a "prospect" of shifting the arms race to space and pointed out the need for its use as a common heritage in the interests of all states.

The USA holds another point of view. It follows from the reply of the Washington administration cited in the report by the UN secretary general that the USA openly stands out against the efforts of the entire international community. It flatly declared as "irrelevant" the idea (widely backed at the UN) of establishing an international mechanism for cooperation in preventing an arms race in space and using it for peaceful explorations.

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CSO: 5200/1016

TASS VIEWS ITALIAN CONSENT TO SDI PARTICIPATION

LD191937 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 19 Sep 86

["TASS Commentary"--TASS item identifier]

[Text] The so-called memorandum of understanding on conditions for Italian firms' participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme has been signed in Washington. Thereby Italy officially joins the practical implementation of the dangerous plans aimed at developing space strike weapons.

Italian circles are trying to present this 'memorandum' as a 'purely technical' agreement almost the only aim of which is to get access to U.S. technology and appropriations.

However, it is clear that this agreement is primarily of military-political nature. Its conclusion, and the more so in the current crucial moment of the international situation, in actual fact signifies a reinforcement of the course towards upsetting the strategic balance, the spread of the arms race to outer space, and puts new obstacles in the path of possible accords on limiting and reducing nuclear and space arms.

The Soviet side, as far back as in March this year, in the statement by the USSR Embassy in Rome to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, expressed its principled evaluation of the Italian Government's decision as running counter to its repeated assurances about readiness to promote an end to the arms race.

The Soviet side pointed out the need for each country to approach its steps and decisions with increased responsibility.

The current practical actions by Rome only still further increase the distrust of the Italian side's statements in favour of averting the threat of nuclear war, in favour of establishing an East-West dialogue, and of strengthening international security.

[Signed] TASS.

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CSO: 5200/1016

MOSCOW RADIO ON JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN SDI RESEARCH

OW080635 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Kalinin commentary]

[Text] According to a report in NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Government plans to send a delegation to the United States in October to study details of Japan's actual participation in the star wars program.

Our military affairs commentator Kalinin writes as follows:

Japan's decision to participate in the SDI -- strategic defense initiative -- programs was made at a cabinet session on 9 September; subsequently, ministries and agencies embarked on preparations to start negotiations with the United States. The delegation leaving for Washington this month will be made up of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Defense Agency, and the Science and Technology Agency. Pending future negotiations, it is regarded as basically possible to lay the groundwork for the signing of a Japan-U.S. agreement within this year.

The day is thus drawing near when Japan will officially participate in a space militarization plan. The Japanese Government insists that participation in the SDI program is in the nation's economic and security interests. Is it indeed? One of the reason for Japan's success in international trade, is, needless to say, that the Japanese economy, until recently, followed a nonmilitary course. Regarding the SDI program, technology likely to be employed within its framework bears special complexity and, therefore, its use for nonmilitary purposes the United States will undoubtedly prevent it for the reason of the secret nature of research involved. One can see a good example in this respect in the U.S.-West Germany agreement concerning the latter's participation in the SDI program, which envisions extensive restrictions on the use and ownership of technology developed within the framework of the Star Wars' program. There is no sense therefore in talking about any economic profits from participation in the SDI program. It is even more foolish to talk about security interests Japanese Government sources would claim that the SDI program leads to elimination of nuclear arms. However, even in the United States, congressional leaders and academicians have cast doubts about the assertion that the SDI concept promotes elimination of nuclear weapons. In fact, there are fears that the SDI program will accelerate the nuclear arms race and expand it into space. In that case, who would profit from the SDI program?

First of all, it is the military which sees in the SDI program a convenient excuse for markedly building up Japanese military capabilities. One may recall that this is not the first time that the Japanese Defense Agency has dreamt of the militarization of space. Back in 1984, it issued a special report to the effect that a ban on the Japanese Self Defense Forces' use of space for military purposes has no legal basis whatsoever. Word has now been put into action. Presently, the Sakura-2A satellite, with 4,000 communication circuits, is being actively used for military purposes, with the Defense Agency controlling 1,000 circuits. The Sakura-3A to be launched in 1988 is expected to be used for similar purposes. The Defense Agency also plans to launch two domestically-built spy satellites the end of the 1980's which, according to published reports, will be used to monitor the Soviet armed forces in the Far East. However, Japanese Military sources apparently regard all these as being of almost zero level when compared with scale of military capabilities envisioned under the SDI program. They are also taking into consideration the anti-Soviet nature of the Star Wars program. That is why they are fighting for it.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN recently wrote that Japan has heretofore played a role in the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy within the framework of the Japan-U.S. defense cooperation program, and that Japan's participation in the SDI program in about to change Japan into a major foothold for the United States in this area. It is difficult to rebut this view. In other words, it is false to say that participation in the star wars program profits Japan; to the contrary, the dangerous consequence of such participation is extremely real.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

U.S. DEBATE OVER SDI, SOVIET RESPONSE EXAMINED

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Michael Charlton, whose book based on his Radio Three series on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative is published on 18 September 1986]

[Excerpts] In reflecting upon the drama of survival which preceded the descent of Man and which thereafter governed his struggle for existence, Bertrand Russell presumed that "it was the monkey on the top branch who threw the last coconut." As a military metaphor this has been valued down the ages for its antiquity and its instruction. There can be little dispute that President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative or "Star Wars" aspires to a very high branch indeed and that if it proves feasible it holds out the possibility of being a very considerable coconut. These next 120 days are likely to tell us whether there is going to be, in consequence, a summit meeting and a new understanding with the Soviet Union.

The American stratetic debate is dominated today by those who believe the evidence accumulated that the Soviet Union has never accepted MAD as a stable system of mutual deterrence, and that it has taken advantage of the high nuclear threshold to aid and abet armed encroachments all around the world. McNamara's ABM initiative, Kissinger's detente, Salt and Carter's "mature restraint," have all failed to return a more reassuring answer to Kennedy's question to his colleagues in the 1960s: "How is America to avoid being nibbled to death in a nuclear stalemate?"

Eugene Rostow, who has served four Presidents from Roosevelt to Reagan, believes that the tangible advantages to the Russians of the changing nuclear balance were that "it permitted them to pursue with great energy a programme of expansion based upon the use of conventional force. Vietnam was one example, the Middle East and African adventures another. After all, the Cold War began first in Iran with the probe towards Azerbaijan. Now it is being conducted in the Caribbean in the approaches to the Panama Canal. There's quite a difference. They are saying: 'We have a right, as leader of the socialist commonwealth, to use force for aggressive purposes against states and you do not.' That is an untenable position and unless it is changed it is bound to lead to the most ghastly explosion."

These arguments contribute to the prevailing judgment that the Russians are the greatest beneficiaries of nuclear weapons in the post-war world. They have allowed the Soviet Union to become an expanding and expansionist power because, given that there is a great disparity between their own and the industrial and military potential of the West, nuclear weapons have acted as an equaliser. It is one reason why it is very unlikely that the Russians will agree to the abolition of nuclear weapons. This means that they can manipulate the issues of arms control. They can rely on a peace movement in the West for which there is no parallel in the Soviet Union.

To the still uncertain extent that it is really serious political business, the Star Wars concept could undo whatever benefit the Russians believe has accrued to them from their modernisation programme of the last 20 years. They could be contemplating the obsolescence of their huge strategic missile force before the end of this century.

To survey this unfolding debate in America through the 1970s into the 1980s is to see also the growing suspicions that no matter how satisfactory Alliance defences looked to American and Allied eyes, the United States was dealing with an adversary who did see some utility in miltary advantage at the margin. As Harold Brown, the Defence Secretary in the Carter Presidency put it: "When we build, they build; when we stop building they build."

The Russians have to assume that the SDI is indeed real. In 1986 we do not, and cannot, know. What the Soviet Union does know is that it is at the beginning of an enduring though not necessarily permanent disadvantage in the highest of high defence technology. If you begin in doubts you may end in certainties was the conclusion of that masterful Elizabethan, Francis Bacon. The converse is equally true. But to consecrate the present has never been the American way.

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AUTHOR CLAIMS BOOK ON 'STAR WARS' BEING SUPPRESSED

Edinburgh THE SCOTSMAN in English 15 Sep 86 p 2

[Text]

An author claimed yesterday that his book critical of the star wars issue, and including a contribution by the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, has been suppressed by the publishers because, he suspects, someone has "put the frighteners on them."

Mr Richard Ennals, son of the former Labour Cabinet Minister, Lord Ennals, claimed the abandonment of publication as a result of pressure, "by an undescribed outside agency," would cost someone about £25,000.

He has told the publishers, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, of Chichester, Sussex, that he will be seeking legal advice. The book, *Star Wars, a Question of Initiative*, was to have been launched next Wednesday.

Mr Ennals has written to the publishers, saying: "I have a copy and I gather that several thousand have been printed. Thousands of leaflets advertising the book have been issued and the Press have been invited to the launch." He said that legal advice had shown there was no defamation of character in the book or breaches of the law in either the UK or the U S.

Mr Ennals, who said that he does not write for money but because there are issues to be explored, went on: "All sections of the book, apart from the introduction, have previously appeared separately in published form and a fuller version of the introduction was widely circulated in July to the Press, the Government and State Department officials.

"I have been given no reasons, oral or written, for the sudden decision of your firm to abandon publication of my work. I understand that your firm has been under considerable pressure from some undescribed outside agency."

The author said he suspected that thousands of copies of the book were now under lock and key to ensure that nobody could see them, and added: "I think the publishers have been given the frighteners by somebody."

The book also contains contributions by Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, and the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel.

It advances the theory that both Mr Michael Heseltine (former Defence Secretary) and Mr Leon Brittan (former Trade and Industry Secretary) resigned from the Government not because of the Westland affair but because they were opposed to "star wars" and that Mrs Thatcher said they had to go.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, who has also contributed to the book, commented: "This is an extraordinary outrage and supression of legitimate and legally checked information which far surpasses the attempt to suppress my speech on the Westland affair in the House of Commons."

Mr Dalyell said he had written to the Defence Secretary, Mr George Younger, asking whether he "or any other Government department or No 10 Downing Street can shed any light on this bizarre happening." The letter ended with him asking: "Was there any ministerial finger in the pie?"

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U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR AND SPACE ARMS TALKS

ITALY'S NATTA AT BUDAPEST NEWS CONFERENCE

PM071342 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Arturo Barioli dispatch: "Natta Talks About Summit in Budapest"]

[Excerpt] Budapest--"I hope that at the coming summit meetings of the two major powers' leaders the discussions will go beyond the space shield and weapons and instead, broach the vital issue of new energy sources for the coming century, the formulation of plans and the mobilization of the necessary intellectual and economic resources, for instance to achieve nuclear fusion. I am not trying to make suggestions to Reagan and Gorbachev. I am simply expressing a modest opinion which stems, however, from the widely shared belief that the increasingly acute problem of energy supplies must be tackled with an awareness of the risks involved in the use of nuclear fuels." This was the answer which Alessandro Natta (who returned to Rome last night) gave to a number of questions from Italian and Hungarian journalists concerning the imminent Reykjavik meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, on Italy's support for SDI, and on the PCI's stance on military and civilian nuclear applications. These questions occupied a large proportion of the news conference held at the end of his visit to Budapest and of the PCI delegation's talks with Kadar and other Hungarian party leaders.

Natta reasserted Italian Communists' clear negative verdict on the support for SDI, which he described as "a dangerous move and a political mistake," because it starts a new spiral in the arms race, impedes the detente process, creates new difficulties for the development of an active role for Europe in international politics, and, last, indicates a foreign policy on our country's part that conflicts with stances adopted by the Italian Government and makes relations between government and opposition even more difficult. The decision "adopted surreptitiously by the government, circumventing Parliament," came at a moment, Natta said, when scientists too are growing increasingly aware of the need for science to be guided by other than military purposes and to free themselves from the fatalistic attitude that scientific progress must be encouraged by military requirements.

"Ours is therefore also a principled opposition," Natta added, "which is why we have said that we will maintain our opposition even if the United States and the Soviet Union reach an agreement on research in this direction." The PCI secretary general reasserted the Communists' pledge to do their utmost to ensure that Italy's support for SDI does not materialize, that Parliament be asked to decide, and that there be a large-scale pronouncement by the country. "Will you be proposing a referendum?" one journalist asked. "We will be seeking opinions and views not only from the political forces but from everyone, and especially from scientific communities and individual scientists. We have not considered the possibilities of a referendum, which could, however, take place on a consultative and propositional basis on the country's energy problems," Natta replied.

"In our talks in Budapest," Natta also said, "we very carefully examined the possibility of achieving a broad nuclear-free area in Europe. This idea could spark initiatives on both sides leading to a fusing of the long-standing proposals for freeing central Europe of nuclear devices. It is a proposal that interests both Italy and Hungary and we will work on such a plan."

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CSO: 5200/2416

ITALY'S CRAXI WRITES REAGAN, GORBACHEV ON UPCOMING SUMMIT

LD072252 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The government's deep satisfaction with the upcoming summit in Reykjavik was expressed by Prime Minister Craxi in two separate messages sent to Reagan and Gorbachev.

In the message sent to the Kremlin leader, Craxi stressed the need for not only establishing greater international security based on a gradual and balanced reduction of armaments, but also for working toward the mitigation and the progressive elimination of regional crises and disputes and establishing people's fundamental rights wherever they seem to be violated.

The letter sent to U.S. President Reagan is more detailed a letter which expressed the wish to receive further confirmation of the positive and evolutionary signs shown over the past few months, at least in the subjects of negotiations, arms control, and arms reduction. Among the other subjects that will be discussed at the meeting in Iceland, Craxi recalled the expectation for new progress in the negotiations which aim for the total elimination of chemical weapons, for the beginning of an incisive and efficient dialogue on conventional disarmament, and for the further limitation of nuclear tests to reach a ban and a system of real monitoring and guarantees

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CSO: 5200/2416

U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR AND SPACE ARMS TALKS

FRG PAPER REVIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SIXTH ROUND OF NST

Accord Seen Unlikely

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 20 Sep 86 p 12

[Article by Fk: "The Missile Poker Game"]

[Text] According to newspaper reports, in the upcoming new round of the Geneva disarmament negotiations the U.S. government also intends to present proposals for a reduction of medium-range weapons stationed in Europe by both sides. This has been discussed frequently and at length in the past. When the Soviets left the negotiating table in November 1983 because of the beginning deployment of such weapons on the Western side (Pershing II, cruise missiles), the U.S. offer stood at 420 warheads for each side. This would have forced the Soviets to reduce by half their arsenal of SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe, while the Western catch-up armament program would have had to be cut by about one-fourth. After their successful headstart in the arms race, the Soviets were not willing to accept equality in the number of warheads on Euro-missiles. It appears that President Reagan now will propose to go even below the magic number of 420 warheads in order to prove good will. The basic configuration remains the same, however: based on the number of warheads, the Soviets would always have to reduce their Euro-weapons considerably more than the West. He wants to deploy a total of only 572 systems with 572 warheads, while the approximately 300 SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe alone have 900 warheads. Furthermore, the Soviets are constantly developing new missiles of various ranges which also threaten Europe. It is hardly to be expected that they would be willing to give up even a part of this superiority, unless--and here the Geneva negotiation strands intertwine--the two world powers could come closer in the major theater of war, i.e., in the reduction of intercontinental missiles and in the discussion of the U.S. program of defense against space weapons (SDI). Plans and proposals exist for this, also, but despite ever new variations, they are so vague, so full of snares and contradictory interests, that an early agreement cannot be expected. If Reagan and Gorbachev intend to meet in the near future, they will hardly be able to gain any advantage from the present missile poker game. Not only is the subject matter too complicated; above all, the Soviet headstart in armament is too great.

Symbolic Summit Agreement Possible

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Jan Reifenberg: "Hope for Agreement on Medium-Range Weapons"]

[Text] The sixth round of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the reduction of strategic long-range and medium-range weapons and limiting a future defense system in space is overshadowed by the tensions caused by the Daniloff case and the U.S. decision to expel 25 members of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Upon his arrival in Geneva, Soviet deputy delegate Obuchev had already applied the Moscow language by accusing the United States of "unnecessarily dramatizing" the Daniloff case. At the same time, however, making progress in the talks going on since February 1985 is "important in every sense," and a second summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev depends on an atmosphere in which concrete results can be achieved.

U.S. chief delegate Kampelman left no doubt that the Daniloff case makes desired progress in Geneva more difficult. These outward signs of a renewed cooling-off between the two super powers, however, do not seem to have changed the objectiveness of presenting the starting positions of the two sides during the first full round of talks at the Soviet mission in Geneva. Both sides are under the pressure of a shortened time schedule, if Reagan and Gorbachev are to meet at the end of this year or the beginning of 1987.

The U.S. delegation will first explain the interim proposal which was developed in Washington since July on the reduction of existing long-range weapons arsenals in conjunction with a waiting period of 5 to 7 years before the possible deployment of the first components of a future defense system in space. The essential content of this proposal is a temporary concession in so far that Washington agrees to a preliminary 30 percent reduction of land-based heavy Soviet long-range missiles in particular on condition that research on the SDI project, already underway, can be continued until the time when both sides can come to a decision on future deployment of defense weapons in space. The United States persists, however, in the ultimate goal of a mutual 50 percent reduction of the strategic long-range weapons arsenal.

The U.S. delegation in Geneva will not give in to Soviet pressure for an extension of 15 to 20 years of the ABM agreement which, in Washington's view, would establish in writing the already existing Soviet headstart in space defense weapons. It is also clear that the United States keeps the option open to newly formulate the existing ABM agreement after expiration of an "interim period" of five-and-a-half to 7 years, in particular Article 15, which enables both partners to cancel the agreement in case of "interference with highest (national) security interests." According to everything that has become known about the U.S. interim proposal for Geneva, it would establish in writing Washington's headstart in long-range bombers with nuclear weapons and cruise missiles, while further deep cutbacks would be demanded of the Soviet Union in their major strategic weapons, the heavy land-based missiles of the type SS 18 or the new mobile SS 24.

A comparison of the arsenals sheds light on the difficulties: of U.S. strategic nuclear weapons, 19 percent are based on land, 30 percent in bombers, and 51 percent in submarines, while 65 percent of Soviet nuclear weapons are deployed on land, 7 percent in long-range bombers, and 28 percent in submarines. To find an approach in this, and even a new form of credible symmetry, is the real difficulty in Geneva.

Although the Soviet Union in principle had shown a certain willingness toward concession on the question of permissible SDI research before the end of the fifth Geneva round, it never gave up the linkage between a 50 percent reduction in strategic long-range weapons and the prohibition of any deployment of defense weapons in space. Obuchev repeated this before the start of the new talks. This leaves the question open to what extent Moscow, for the sake of the political success of a second summit meeting, is willing to permit the SDI research which President Reagan will not give up. Despite all compelling factual political reasons, a breakthrough is needed--so far not discernible--in order to make advances in the two areas of strategic attack weaponry and space weapons. It also remains to be seen whether the new Geneva round is less affected by the continuing dispute aver the value and goal of arms limitation, which remains unsettled in the Washington government.

Under these circumstances, an agreement on limiting medium-range weapons appears to be the most promising part of the Geneva talks. The U.S. side opines that rapid progress is possible in this if Moscow resigns itself to the "globality" of the issue of medium-range weapons and, simultaneously, excludes discussion of national French and British nuclear weapons from the dialogue of the super powers. The Soviet Union now has the chance for an interim agreement on INF systems. Moscow has dropped its former precondition of abandoning the SDI project in favor of progress in this area. The present Soviet offer, however, extends only to the mobile SS 20 missiles stationed west of the Ural and to the U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe. It demands that England and France "freeze" their existing arsenals of nuclear weapons. Yet Washington insists that an interim solution also include the SS 20's directed at Asia, and exclude the French and British nuclear weapons systems from the bilateral negotiations. Despite these differences, the U.S. side considers progress possible in medium-range weapons. Should this not succeed, then with regard to "concrete progress" for the second summit, there remains only the rather symbolic project of establishing mutual "crisis prevention centers" in Moscow and Washington, and a U.S. concession on the question of stopping nuclear weapons tests in exchange for greater Soviet willingness for verification.

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CSO: 5200/2401

TASS: U.S. 'POLICY REASONS' FOR BREACHING SALT II CITED

LD071749 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 7 Oct 86

["U.S. Hastens To Breach SALT-2 Treaty" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York October 7 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has been considering the question of equipping 131 strategic bombers B-52 with cruise missiles not in December as it had been planned earlier but this November 11, writes the newspaper "NEW YORK TIMES".

Referring to the administration's representatives, it points out that this decision leading to a breach of the SALT-2 treaty, will be "chosen for policy reasons". Earlier, the article says, the White House did not intend to take any concrete decision on this issue before the Soviet-U.S. summit. "It now appears, however, that the United States could exceed the treaty limits at any time of its choosing", since, according to the paper, such a move is regarded as a confirmation that "the administration is prepared to take a firm stand on important arms control issues".

"Conservative critics of the treaty have said they are worried," points out "THE NEW YORK TIMES", "that if American-Soviet relations improve, the administration will change its mind about dropping the 1979 treaty." For instance, in a letter sent to President Reagan, Senators James A. McClure and Ernest F. Hollings "expressed concern about a possible delay in exceeding treaty limits".

However, in the USA there are politicians who display sober-minded approach to control over armaments and relations with the Soviet Union. Some government specialists point out, the article says, that a breach of the SALT-2 treaty will lead to more strained relations between the two countries. Congressional supporters of the treaty have sought to block the administration from breaching it and "maintain that the treaty is in the American political and military interest". For instance, "THE NEW YORK TIMES" reminds its readers, that the House of Representatives has adopted legislation requiring the administration to stay within the treaty limits.

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CSO: 5200/1018

USSR ARMY PAPER: B-1B READINESS MARKS NEW NUCLEAR FORCES STAGE

PM031337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct -- The first one of the 15 latest B-1B strategic bombers has been brought to a state of combat readiness at the U.S. Air Force base in Dyess, Texas, where they are all deployed. This was announced here by U.S. Air Force spokesman General Lawrence Skantz. [paragraph continues]
The B-1B is capable of carrying a combat load in excess of 50 metric tons. It is meant to strike targets with guided nuclear missiles. Even though these combat machines are not yet fitted with cruise missiles, as Skantz declared, "they will get them ultimately."

Thus the United States has embarked on practical implementation of the next stage in the program for "modernization" of strategic nuclear forces, aimed at ensuring military superiority over the USSR. Under the Air Force plans, the remaining B-1B bombers stationed at the Dyess base are scheduled to be brought to a state of combat readiness. In Skantze's words, one more squadron of these strategic bombers will be deployed at the Air Force base in Ellsworth, North [as published] -- Dakota next January. The Pentagon is sue to receive a total of 100 B-1B bombers by April 1988. The cost of this program is estimated at more than $28.3 billion.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that the B-1B is "the first intercontinental bomber taken into service by the U.S. Air Force since the termination of the production of B-52 bombers 24 years ago." Morever, as UPI notes, not one B-52 bomber will be taken out of service before 1988.

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CSO: 5200/1018

SALT/START ISSUES

TASS ON U.S. BOMBER, MX, SUBMARINE PROGRAMS

LD021757 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

The U.S. Air Force has announced that a first squadron of new B-18 strategic bombers has gone on operational duty at its Texan base Dyess.

The news is further evidence that the U.S. politico-military leadership remains stubbornly reluctant to take any practical steps to foster an atmosphere of mutual restraint in the field of strategic offensive arms.

Washington has not downgraded or curtailed any of its military buildup programs.

On the contrary, it has drawn up and launched, in peacetime, a comprehensive program for building powerful arms for all legs of the U.S. strategic triad, including new intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles submarines, heavy bombers and cruise missiles of all basing modes.

It is planned, for example, to deploy 10 first-strike MX missiles, featuring increased accuracy and tremendous kill capability, by year's end and 130 B-52 bombers have been adapted to carry cruise missiles.

Work has got under way to modify the 131st bomber to accomodate such missiles, which, after it enters service will mean a breach of the SALT-2 treaty.

Last August the U.S. Navy adopted for service its 8th nuclear-powered missile-carrying trident Submarine, to be followed by a 9th such system next November. Five more subs of this class are currently being built.

In addition, eight surface ships and fifteen submarines this year will be armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. As a result, the number of the U.S. naval delivery vehicles for cruise missiles will double and, the navy's spokesman told Congress bluntly, the number of targets in Soviet territory, which could be hit by the United States, will increase substantially.

All this is a material preparation of world war on a new scientific and technological spiral in the arms race and amid huge stockpiles of weapons that can destroy civilization on this planet in a matter of days.

Such are the military-political practices and the level of responsibility of those for whom the arms race is a gold mine and who are utterly unwilling to live up their dreams of military superiority, which are illusory but dangerous to all mankind, and attempting to upset the existing strategic parity between the USSR and the United States — the basis of stability in the world.

Such actions are fraught with grave consequences for international security.

This policy, according to Townsend Hoopes, a former undersecretary of the U.S. Air Force, is provocative and harmful to the United States itself.

One can only subscribe to his view.

Now there has arisen a historic opportunity for appreciable improvements in the Soviet-U.S. relationship and there have opened prospects for signing practical agreements on arms limitation and reduction.

But if the political course imposed by the U.S. military-industrial complex is continued, these chances will be lost.

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CSO: 5200/1018

SALT/START ISSUES

BRIEFS

TASS: SCC SESSION 1 OCTOBER--Geneva, 1 October (TASS)--A regular session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today. The Commission was set up under a memorandum of accord between the governments of the USSR and the USA on December 21, 1972, to give assistance in the fulfillment of the goals and provisions of the Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons and on measures to lessen the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. [Text] [Moscow in English 1914 GMT 1 Oct 86 LD] /12858

CSO: 5200/1018

INTERMEDIATE RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TURKISH COMMENTARY DENOUNCES NUCLEAR PRESENCE

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 4 Aug 86 p 10

[Commetary by Talat Halman: "Nuclear Heaven"]

[Text] Good news to everyone: Our beloved Turkey will soon become a nuclear paradise; patriots, democrats and arms and technology enthusiasts may rejoice.

Our friend and brother, the United States, will build top-grade nuclear arms depots beneath our sacred soil. We shall then embrace these depots with the approval of our beloved NATO.

The West's defense gods must like our hazel eyes a lot--may God never deprive us. We already have in our country American bases about which we are collectively proud. Now, in five American bases, primarily in the one in Incirlik, 54--yes, fifty-four--nuclear arms depots will be built. Unfortunately, we, the commoners, will not able to see these magnificent depots and the wonderful bombs, missiles and other tools of destruction stored in them. Because all of them will be hidden in the U.S. bases and all of them will be underground.

While we will not be able to see this nuclear paradise in our country, let us rest assured that these top-grade nuclear weapons will make us extremely happy. The Soviet Union will no longer be able to cast hostile eyes on us. The Bulgarians will shut up, and some of those unfriendly Arab countries will tremble with fear.

"A great Turkey is a nuclear Turkey." "Nuclear bombs are the protectors of our reforms." "Citizens, speak nuclear." "A nucler bomb lies in the heart of every patriot." "The road to development passes through nuclear storage sites." We are not using these slogans as yet, but they are not dismissed totally by those who want to build our nuclear paradise.

This strange mentality is shared by "nuclear cowboy" Ronald Reagan, the NATO-brained, the defense proponents, "little American" Prime Minister Ozal and the Motherland Party which has invited nuclear America to our homeland. This mentality is not strange for the United States and NATO; (like the Soviet Union) they have already endorsed a nuclear world order. Moreover, they can achieve major economic gains from nuclear weapons. Nobody knows how many nuclear weapons are sold to various countries, but we must not forget the following general fact: Nearly 100 percent of all arms sold to Third World countries come from six countries, namely the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, the FRG and Italy. These sales total nearly $500 billion.

The 54 nuclear arms depots to be built in our country is a faulty undertaking in every respect. For one thing, these depots will not add anything to our defense. None of these sites will be under our control. In fact, these nuclear arms and instruments, which will be used in accordance with the will of the United States and NATO, cannot bring anything but danger to us.

The Chernobyl incident as well as accidents in the United States and Britain have proven that the nuclear peril hangs over the world like a dark shadow. Even if our world--which is presently surviving on a balance of terror--manages to spare itself the destruction that may be caused by nuclear war, a mistake or an accident may blow it up.

The 54 underground stations to be built in 5 bases, 54 nuclear arms depots... This awesome stockpile is an invitation to an horrible destruction. For us, this is a preparation for suicide.

Why is Turkey--the sovereign and dignified Turkey of Ataturk--bowing to the pressures of the United States and NATO?

On the one hand we are accepting to become the suicide commandoes of a senseless and loathsome nuclear strategy with pretexts such as "the interests of the country," while on the other hand, we do not raise our voice when our military aid is cut. Should we have not bargained for a massive military and economic aid package in exchange for the construction of 54 arms depots?

Turkey must end this scandal about becoming a nuclear warehouse. Unfortunately, we are excessively dependent on the United States and the Western defense system. The majority of the public continues to refuse to see the implications of the American ploys. Meanwhile, the opposition does not have the time to perform its function on even the most vital issues while its "political confusion period" continues.

Let no one say that there is no freedom in Turkey. Thanks to the government we have elected with our own votes, we have the freedom to become a nuclear paradise. We have the freedom to be blown up collectively and in national unity.

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CSO: 5200/2756

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

SIPRI REPORT WARNS OF RISK FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL, CHEMICALS BUILDUP

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 6 Sep 86 p 12

[Article: "Arms Race with Biological Weapons"]

[Text] On Friday SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute) warned of a new buildup in bacteriological and chemical weapons.

In a recently published book, SIPRI expressed concern over the possibility that research in new gene technology could have military consequences and could lead to the development of dreadful new weapons against which the victim could not defend himself.

Research in gene technology is now nonmilitary, but according to SIPRI it is impossible to distinguish between civilian and military basic research on certain toxins, bacteria, and viruses.

In the book Biological and Toxin Weapons Today, author Erhard Geissler from East Germany writes that research in gene technology for defensive purposes can also have offensive military applications.

He also points out that biological and chemical weapons have been called the "poor man's atomic bomb," since they are relatively easy and inexpensive to produce, compared to nuclear weapons.

9336
CSO: 5200/2761

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

UK OFFICIALS HOLD CHEMICAL ARMS BAN TALKS WITH SCVIETS

LD181958 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1837 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By PA diplomatic correspondent Tom McCullan]

[Text] Top British and Soviet officials held "useful" and "workmanlike" talks in London today in a bid to overcome obstacles to an international accord on banning chemical weapons.

A foreign office spokesman said: "There were no polemics. It was a businesslike practical discussion on some of the problems that have to be overcome. Both sides agreed to reflect on the exchanges."

The ad-hoc committee — with Britain in the chair — at the conference on chemical weapons in Geneva will hold a special additional session in November, before the conference resumes early next year.

The Soviet delegation, Mr Yuriy Nazarkin of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Oleg Lisov of the Ministry of Chemical Industries, called first on Foreign Office Minister Mr Timothy Renton.

The rest of the day was devoted to detailed talks with British officials, led by Mr Michael Pakenham, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Department.

They concentrated on problems arising from the American proposal for challenge inspection if there was suspicion that a country was violating the agreement.

When the Soviets objected to the right to challenge inspection, the British offered a possible compromise. A state refusing the right to inspection would have to find aa alternative way to prove it was not in breach of the accord.

According to officials, the Soviet delegation questioned the British team at length on possible alternatives if a state did not accept a challenge to inspection.

The talks also covered problems raised by the production of lethal agents by civil chemcial industries, and the need to prevent chemical weapons proliferating.

Both sides said the use of gas in the Iran-Iraq war showed the need for an early agreement on a worldwide ban.

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CSO: 5240/003

MOSCOW RADIO: LETTER TO UN ON ARMS, TROOP LEVELS CITED

LD081925 Moscow in English 1656 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- Tass correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The Soviet Union holds that the problem of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments requires exceptional acuteness along with the elimination of nuclear weapons, says a letter addressed by the USSR to U.N. secretary-general in reply to his request to supply information for the study on reducing conventional armaments conducted at the United Nations organisation. In its striving to improve the situation, deliver the European Continent of the threat of devastating war, the Soviet Union suggests acting decisively and on a large scale, the letter points out. It is necessary, first and foremost, that the level of military confrontation on the European Continent should be cardinally scaled down, the letter says.

The programme for reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe, which was put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states in June, 1986 and is addressed to all other European states, the United States and Canada, is in pursuit of precisely this objective. It stems from their consistent policy aimed at removing the threat of war and creating a secure world, from the defensive character of their military doctrine which presupposes the maintenance of the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and reduction in the military potentials down to limits needed for defence.

The letter emphasizes that the Warsaw Treaty member states do not set any pre-conditions for the beginning of a concrete discussion of their proposals.

They are likewise prepared to examine in the constructive spirit also other proposals to this score which can be advanced by the NATO member countries, neutral, non-aligned and other European states. What is crucial is to ensure within the shortest possible time practical, really tangible results leading to the reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe. Suggesting coming to terms on reducing armed forces and armaments on the all-European scope, the Soviet Union stands for scaling down the level of military confrontation in other regions as well, specifically in the Asian-Pacific one.

The USSR attaches immense importance to a drastic reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Asia and acts vigorously in the interests of including the Asian-Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security, the letter says.

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CSO: 5200/1017

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

USSR MEDIA ON CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

Andropov's Expectations

LD241804 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, 24 September (TASS)--The Vienna meeting can and should become an important milestone in a further development of the all-European process, Ambassador-at-large Igor Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation, said here today. He was speaking in Hofburg Palace in Vienna, where work is continuing in preparation for the meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The cause started at Helsinki more than ten years ago, he said, has struck deep root in the political consciousness of the Europeans, who highly value it and show interest in its preservation and development.

The Soviet representative pointed out the importance of the fact that the All-European process embraced all the main aspects of inter-state relations--political, military, economic and humanitarian ones.

Life now poses the task of holding the Vienna meeting in a constructive spirit so that it should become an embodiment of realism and common sense of the peoples. This is the essence of our line as regards its political contents.

Guided by this approach, the Soviet delegation will act so as to contribute to the creation by the joint efforts of optimum conditions for the effective work of the main meeting.

We see the task of the preparatory stage, the Soviet representative went on to say, in laying a solid organisational-procedural base for the holding of the main Vienna meeting in a businesslike atmosphere, in a constructive spirit for the attainment of all possible essential agreements at it.

The opening of the main meeting at the foreign ministers' level would lend the meeting the necessary political weight, the head of the USSR delegation said.

The meeting was also addressed by representatives of Poland, the USA, the FRG, Malta and other countries.

Andropov Submits New Proposal

LD301542 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1450 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, 30 Sep (TASS) -- The preparatory meeting of representataives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing its work here.

Today the delegations of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia submitted a proposal for the agenda and organizational and procedural issues for the third meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which opens on 4 November in Vienna.

Submitting this proposal, I. Yu. Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation and ambassador at large, noted that it provides the opportunity to examine in detail all the issues on the agenda. It takes into account the wishes of a number of participants in the preparatory meeting, reflecting the multiplicity of events and the major accords reached within the framework of the European process.

The Soviet representative said one of the central events in the period between the Madrid and Vienna meetings has undoubtedly been the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The accords reached there touch upon the most acute neurological aspects in life of states -- the issues of military security and defense. The heads of the Polish and Hungarian delegations spoke in support of this proposal.

Andropov Interview

AU060500 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview given by Igor Andropov, Soviet CSCE delegation leader, to DIE PRESSE in Vienna -- date not specified; question and answer format as published]

[Text] Vienna -- Igor Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation expects progress in all fields of the Helsinki Final Act in the Vienna talks at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). During his first interview in Vienna, the son of the late party-state head also mentioned that the violations of human rights "in some countries" cause serious concern among the Soviet populace.

[DIE PRESSE] How long do you think the Vienna CSCE conference will last?

[Andropov] Various forecasts were made in this respect. One fact is common to all of these, that a reasonable period of time should not be exceeded because of needless procrastination. Efficient and purposeful work could help to ensure that the conference is concluded in a period that does not exceed 1 year. We do not object to facing an orientation deadline, as it was proposed by many.

[DIE PRESSE] What is the most important thing for the Soviet Union at this conference?

[Andropov] The answer to this organically results from the earlier conferences. The most important thing is to advance the Helsinki process and to achieve progress and substantial results in all its aspects. I think you will agree that there is nothing more important than ensuring a peaceful life in Europe. A good beginning was made by successfully concluding the first stage of the Stockholm conference, the Conference on Confidence-Building and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The mandate for the second stage of this conference is to be decided on at the Vienna conference after 4 November -- and this is no simple, but a very important task. The results of Stockholm are greatly important for all people in our countries. We do not separate these results from the prospects for cooperation in other fields. With respect to basket two, we must say that great obstacles exist on the road to progress here.

[DIE PRESSE] Do you feel that the provisions of the Final Act have been implemented, particularly those concerning human rights?

[Andropov] I think this is putting the question in an imprecise and incomplete manner. There exist quite a few difficult problems which were covered by the Helsinki agreements, for example, the problem of guaranteeing security and peace and halting the arms race. But there also exist unresolved political problems, for example, those of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The economic problems of basket two can now be solved only with great difficulty and sometimes not at all.

The violations of human rights in some countries are causing serious concern among our public. The Soviet Union endorses the solution of the entire complex of these problems. Naturally we have something to say about basket three. We have made our contribution and we will doubtlessly continue to make our contribution to solving these problems. The meeting in Bern has shown that we cherish many ideas in the field of humanitarian cooperation. The constructive implementation of these ideas undoubtedly depends on the political will of all the 35 CSCE participants.

[DIE PRESSE] How do you see the role of the neutral and nonaligned (NN) states? Distrust has partly emerged among these socalled NN states because the agreement in Stockholm occurred directly between the blocs.

[Andropov] I find it difficult to imagine from where you took such an unsuitable and prejudiced idea. On the contrary, from the very beginning of the Stockholm conference the NN states made a great contribution to finding compromises by displaying continuity, flexibility, and realism. The history of the entire European process proves that the role of the NN states in the quest for generally acceptable solutions was always essential and important. I believe that these states, which have played such an important part in Stockholm, will also make their contribution to the further development of the all-European process and to a successful and fruitful conclusion of the Vienna conference.

[DIE PRESSE] What will be done in Vienna with the results of the Stockholm conference? What will be Vienna's mandate for the second stage of Stockholm?

[Andropov] Stockholm has made it possible to take further steps to consolidate trust and security. In Madrid the Vienna conference was assigned a clearcut task -- to assess the progress achieved during the first stage of that conference and to define in Vienna appropriate means and ways by which the participant states will continue their efforts in the field of security and disarmament. This means that as early as in Madrid, the Vienna conference was assigned the task of extending the mandate for placing the problem of disarmament at the center of attention in the work of the second stage of the Stockholm conference. I would like to recall in this context that the Warsaw Pact member-countries have made important proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

And there is another thing: the Stockholm conference has confirmed that it is impossible to refute a simple truth -- that it is possible, even in a complicated international situation, to arrive at mutually acceptable agreements provided there is a political will and wish for this. The healthy common sense, realism, and political will expressed in Stockholm should also constribute to success here in Vienna.

[DIE PRESSE] Is it possible for the second stage of Stockholm to be merged with the Vienna troop reduction negotiations and to make two negotiating levels into one?

[Andropov] The readers of your paper certainly know well the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member-states for a reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Some time ago we carefully studied the possible alternatives for a solution to this problem. We are not rejecting a single one of these. But in our opinion our Budapest proposals should be taken as a basis for work in Stockholm.

At the same time, however, we do not counterpose this to the negotiations which are being conducted between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in your capital. The subject of these negotations is limiting the armed forces and armaments in a more limited area -- in central Europe. Whether these two forums can be conducted in parallel and whether this will not prevent success at one or another negotiation--this is a legitimate question to which thoughts should be given. I have no ready answer to this. Life itself determines which way we will have to proceed.

[DIE PRESSE] Where will be the next meeting after Vienna?

[Andropov] There is a proverb in the English language: Don't cross your bridges before you come to them." It is most likely unnecessary to pose the question of the next follow-up conference before the opening of the Vienna meeting. We are ready to discuss pertinent proposals in an unbiased manner as soon as they are submitted. One way or another, the agreement on the time and venue of the subsequent all-European meeting be must obviously one of the results of Vienna.

[DIE PRESSE] What do you think of the idea of a permanent CSCE secretariat?

[Andropov] We have been informed about this idea and do not exclude it beforehand. Should it come up at the meeting, we will discuss this proposal with our partners when the occasion arises.

Andropov on Meeting Conclusion

LD072041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] A preparatory meeting of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has ended in Vienna. Here is what Igor Yuriyevich Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large, said to our correspondent in Austria:

[Andropov] As is known, delegations of 35 countries have come to the Austrian capital in order to work out an agenda and to resolve organization and procedure issues for the third meeting of representatives of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation which will open here on 4 November. In my view, they have achieved the goal which has been set. Our delegation has been working in close cooperation with representatives of other socialist countries. We have put forward a number of constructive proposals directed at creating optimal conditions for the work of the mainline meeting in Vienna. Naturally, there were also attempts by some delegates of the NATO countries to turn the meeting aside from the topical, really important, matters under discussion, to plunge into debates on second-grade issues. I believe it would be only just, if I touched specifically on the [word indistinct] of the neutral, nonaligned countries. They have displayed good will toward seeking compromise solutions, demonstrated their desire to assist further in developing the pan-European process.

Along with profound exchanges of opinions on fulfillment of the tenets of the Final Act and the Final Communique adopted in Madrid, the Vienna meeting will also give an assessment of the progress achieved in Stockholm at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe. It will examine ways and appropriate means with the help of which the participating states will continue their efforts in this area. Thus, the preparatory meeting has cleared the way and laid down a good political foundation for fruitful work of the main Vienna meeting. The beginnings of new thinking which emerged in Stockholm will undoubtedly be given a new impulse here in Vienna as well. We leave here convinced that the Vienna meeting will become another important milestone on the path of Europe toward reliable security and fruitful cooperation.

At present, we are all looking forward to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, meeting U.S. President Reagan. I can say that meeting is already working its way through toward normalizing the political climate. Representatives of 35 countries here in Vienna have indoubtedly linked their hopes for the future with the meeting in Reykjavik.

Meeting Ends, Envoy Comments

LD062112 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Vienna October 6 TASS -- The preparatory meeting of representatives of state-participants in the Conference for European Security and Cooperation has closed here today. Its participants have discussed questions on the agenda and the organisational-procedural aspects of the third meeting of representatives of the countries-participants in the conference scheduled to open in Vienna on November 4, this year. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have put forward proposals directed at creating by joint efforts optimum conditions for effective work of the forthcoming meeting. NATO members countries, which originally advanced proposals that did not correspond to the objectives of the Vienna meeting, have agreed to the adoption of a compromise decision. Neutral and non-aligned countries have made a substantial contribution to the quest for mutually acceptable decisions reaffirming their wish to strengthen the all-European process, which was started at Helsinki eleven years ago. The preparatory meeting has adopted a document determining the procedure and other of holding the third meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the conference on European security and cooperation.

Ambassador at large Igor Andropov, head of the Soviet delegation, told a TASS correspondent that the preparatory meeting in common with the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament, which closed in Stockholm, had borne out that "if there is goodwill and wish, the countries-participants in the all-European process can find useful decisions meeting their mutual interests".

"A way has been opened here in Vienna for the forthcoming third meeting to become another important milestone in Europe's advancement towards reliable security, towards improving European cooperation.

"We are now all looking forward to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. I can say that that meeting is already working towards improving the political climate. Representatives of 35 states undoubtedly link their hopes for a better future with the Reykjavik meeting. Guided by that, they engaged themselves in a search for mutually acceptable decisions and agreements".

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CSO: 5200/1017

REPORTAGE ON OUTCOME OF STOCKHOLM CDE MEETING

Details of Accord

AU211711 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 21 Sep 86

[By Pierre Bocev]

[Excerpts] Stockholm, Sept 21 (AFP) — Thirty-five nations reached agreement here Sunday on measures aimed at preventing an accidental war in Europe, in the first East-West military accord in seven years.

The agreement at the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) came after 33 months of often sterile debate that culminated in frantic last-minute talks this weekend, and delegates literally stopped the conference hall clock so that the deadline, of midnight last Friday, could be met. [passage omitted]

Under the CDE accord, signatories agree to:

Notify each other at least 42 days in advance of any military manoeuvres involving more than 13,000 men or 300 tanks. Under the Helsinki Final Act, the "threshold" for notification was 25,000 men, and notice had to be given 21 days ahead.

Give each other the limited right to inspect military activities or areas. Each country can make up to three on-site visits a year, although the sectors that they can inspect are closely defined in the agreement.

Invite other signatories to observe manoeuvres involving more than 17,000 troops. This applies to roughly 10 exercises per year in each camp.

Give two years' notice of manoeuvres involving 75,000 men or more. The exercises otherwise are forbidden.

Draw up a calendar, to be issued by November 15 each year, detailing notifiable manoeuvres in the year ahead.

Western delegates expressed satisfaction at several aspects of the agreement, notably the obligatory prior notice of manoeuvres, which was optional under the Helsinki Act.

They also noted that the CDE agreement covers a much wider area — from the Atlantic to the Urals — than the 250-kilometers (160-mile) central band specified under Helsinki. [passage omitted]

Having allowed the clock at the CDE conference hall to resume its ticking, negotiators will now submit the agreement to a November 4 session in Vienna of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which created the Helsinki Final Act.

The CSCE will approve the agreement, and determine how to follow it up.

Formal Adoption

AU220922 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 22 (AFP) — The final document of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) was formally adopted here Monday morning by the 35 participating countries.

The document bears the date of September 19 in order to fall within the stipulated time limit of the CDE, which first met here on January 14, 1984.

The delegates of 35 countries — Europe except for Albania, plus Canada and the United States — agreed to stop the conference clock last Friday, enabling them to reach an agreement on Sunday..

The final document aims to reduce the risk of military conflict from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The CDE is the second forum to develop "confidence building measures" laid down by the 1975 Helsinki Final Act.

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CSO: 5240/004

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ACCORD DRAWS REACTION

Foreign Ministry Assessment

LD220948 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0847 GMT 22 Sep 86

[By chief political correspondent Chris Moncrieff]

[Text] A Foreign Office Minister today described as "extremely good news" the agreement between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in Stockholm to allow foreign observers into each other's territory to check on troop movements.

Minister of State Mr Tim Renton said of yesterday's agreement "this will help to build up confidence. It will be another safety catch on the trigger of European fears and European insecurity.

"I hope it will go on to lead to other measures at future conferences."

Mr Renton speaking on the BBC Radio Four Today programme, said: "It is the first step in a very long process. It is extremely good news in itself.

"It has taken two and a half years to arrive at this agreement, which will lessen the likelihood of war in Europe by giving either side much more notice about the other's troop movements."

He said that even though the Americans and the Russians were very much at odds and the Americans felt very concerned about the arrest in Moscow of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, who is accused of spying, such was the importance of making progress that these problems were overcome.

"Britain and the NATO countries, by sticking firm and by insisting on putting cruise and Pershing missiles into Europe to match the Soviet intermediate weapons, have got Russia to take arms control talks seriously — that is negotiating from strength", said Mr Renton.

"It is something the unilateral disarmers really have to bear in mind."

He said the agreement meant that for the first time the Soviets had agreed to allow observers from the West on to their soil to look at Soviet troop movements.

"The fact that the Soviets have agreed to this for the first time gives me hope that we could get them to agree to comparable verification measures by foreign observers going on to their soil for chemical weapon checks, for example, and that might lead to verification of a nuclear test ban," he said.

DAILY TELEGRAPH Comment

London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 23 Sep 86 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text] THE agreement achieved over the weekend in Stockholm by the Western and Eastern delegations to the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures in Europe augurs well for the further progress of arms control talks. Arms control is a baffling field of diplomacy to the layman. Its negotiation appears to advance by millimetres and rarely to address the central issues of East-West confrontation. This new agreement may seem no more than a marginal advance. Nevertheless, its substance and its implications are to be welcomed.

The concession by the Soviet Union that parties to the accord must in future notify 42 days in advance the intention to hold exercises involving more than 13,000 troops or 300 tanks is significant because those figures coincide with divisional strengths. Although the movement of single divisions is not vitally important on the Central Front in Germany, it would be on the Norwegian or Turkish flanks, which are recognised as areas of potentially high tension. The agreement to give as much as two years' warning for multi-divisional exercises may also be seen as extending re-insurance against surprise attack in the central region.

The agreements on inspection and verification have yet more optmistic implications. Although only three inspections of suspected violations may be demanded each year, the right of inspection is mandatory and applies, with minor exceptions, to the whole territory of the Soviet Union up to the Urals. These terms are major concessions by the Kremlin. They mark an unprecedented unbending from its hitherto rigid opposition to on-site inspection and promise further concessions in the forthcoming negotiation of a chemical weapons agreement.

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CSO: 5240/005

EUROPEAN CONFERENCES

BRIEFS

TASS: MBFR OPENS 25 SEP--Vienna, 25 September (TASS)--A regular round of talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe started with a plenary meeting in the Hofburg Palace here today. Ludek Handl, head of the Czechoslovak delegation spoke on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, and Josef Holik--on behalf of the NATO member countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD] /12858

CSO: 5200/1017

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS MORATORIUM PRESS CONFERENCE

TASS on Press Conference

LD031457 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- "The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has become one of the most tangible manifestations of the USSR's vigorous foreign policy, has grown from being just a proposal into an action, a concrete action", state Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Department of Information of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The press conference was devoted to the problem of prohibiting nuclear weapon tests and the recent visit to the Soviet nuclear testing site in the area of Semipalatinsk, a city in Kazakhstan, by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists.

"There has been silence at our testing sites since July 25 of last year, the day the USSR conducted its last nuclear test explosion", Boris Pyadyshev went on. He stressed that in the Soviet Union's opinion a bilateral and then a multilateral moratorium was one of the most important steps leading to the creation of an all-embracing system of peace and international security.

"Proceeding from these positions the USSR is prepared to sign a treaty on the full prohibition of nuclear weapon tests at any time and any place", he stressed.

As we see it, at the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik it would be quite possible to arrive at an agreed-upon instruction concerning the preparation of draft agreements on two-three asepcts of nuclear arms, for instance, on the ending of nuclear weapon tests, he went on. This question is long ripe and long ready for solution. It is not difficult to reach agreement on it if political will, a sense of responsibility and desire to make a concrete step towards restricting the arms race are displayed.

The USSR calls on the United States to join the onward movement and not to urge us to move back, to the staging of explosions. We would like to hope that in the end realism will prevail with the American side in this matter, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated.

As it was noted at the press conference, the group of journalists representing the leading agencies and media outlets of the world, that visited the area of Semipalatinsk; had seen for itself that the main Soviet testing site is inactive and that no preparations for further tests in that area are being made.

The press conference was addressed by Major General Yuriy Lebedev, deputy head of a department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. Answering the question about a possiblity of hidden underground nuclear explosions and nuclear weapons tests, he said that there were no practical possibility to conduct such explosions.

Yuriy Lebedev explained that even camouflage measures did not provide a possibility to conduct a nuclear explosion that would remain unnoticed. During low-capacity explosions their seismic signal could be artificially weakened, but it involves large-scale and serious technical work which cannot remain unnoticed. The general stressed that there was no place in the Soviet Union where preparations for nuclear tests were under way.

Addressing the press conference, Mikhail Gokhberg, acting director of the Institude of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke in detail about means of control intended for detecting nuclear explosions within the framework of the Soviet-American experiment. He said that at present all the three stations situated in the area of the Semipalatinsk testing ground were functioning. Both Soviet and American scientists are working there. U.S. scientists are changed about once a month.

He recalled in this connection the delay with issuing entry visas to a group of Soviet scientists who were to go to the U.S. on September 14 and to find a place where to install seismographic equipment in accordance with the agreement signed by the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

He said that the American side had stipulated the issuing of visas by conditions that had been obviously unacceptable for the Soviet side. The U.S. Administration is trying to lure Soviet scientists to the test side in Nevada in order to legalize in this way the continuation of nuclear tests by the U.S. However, the presence of Soviet scientists at the test site would be tantamount to the sanctioning by the Soviet Union of the continuation of U.S. nuclear tests.

Answering the question about the problems that could be possibly discussed at the Reykjavik meeting, Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said "So far as the Soviet side is concerned, we put in the centre of attention questions of security, the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons. Along with them, the sides can discuss practical questions connected with bilateral Soviet-American relations. It is possible that other problems which are of interest for both sides, including regional conflicts, will also be discussed at the meeting."

Moscow Radio Coverage

LD032316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists took place in Moscow today at the main press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, devoted to the problem of halting tests on nuclear weapons. Major General Lebedev, deputy head of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Physics of the Earth under the USSR Academy of Sciences took part in the press conference. [paragraph continues]

[Begin Pyadyshev recording] The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts has been in force since 6 August 1985. There has been silence at our testing sites since 25 July last year. The Soviet moratorium is one of the most tangible examples of the Soviet Union's vigorous foreign policy, which is permeated with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress. This is no longer just a proposal, but an action, and what is more a practical, concrete action. [end recording]

[Announcer] [Passage omitted] A few days ago, a group of foreign journalists visited the nuclear test site in the region of Semipalatinsk. Maj Gen Lebedev told the participants of the press conference about this visit.

[Begin Lebedev recording] The journalists were taken by helicopters to the test area, where previously all work on testing nuclear warheads was concentrated. Here participants inspected tunnels in which nuclear blasts were carried out and went into the tunnels, which had been prepared for tests but which were then mothballed following the announcement of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts by the Soviet Union in August 1985. Journalists were able to satisfy themselves by visual demonstration that the Soviet nuclear testing site remains silent. [end recording] [passage omitted]

'Vremya' Coverage

LD032327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report on USSR Foreign Ministry press conference by reporter V. Konnov -- identified by caption]

[Text] A press conference was held today in Moscow devoted to the issue of ending nuclear weapons tests. Speaking at the press conference, Major General Lebedev, deputy directorate head of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said in particular:

[Begin video recording] [Lebedev] As the press has already reported, on 26 and 27 September this year, a group of Soviet and foreign journalists and representatives of television companies and news agencies were given the opportunity to visit the Soviet nuclear test ground in the area of Semipalatinsk city. Participants in the visit to the test ground -- 19 people in all -- represented the mass information media of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as of Western countries including the United States, Great Britain, France, Canada, and Japan. [passage omitted on material in previous items]

On the same day the journalists visited the area of Karkaralinsk town, where, in accordance with the agreement signed by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, a joint experiment is being carried out in monitoring the non-holding of nuclear tests. [end recording]

[Reporter] In answer to a question on the reliability of such monitoring, Professor Gokhberg, acting director of the Institute of Earth Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said:

[Begin video recording] [Gokhberg] At the present time this problem does not exist as a scientific problem for seismological scientists. The modern technical means of both the United States and the USSR ensure the monitoring of nuclear tests and the monitoring of the non-holding of such tests. So that the experiment in Semipalatinsk is aimed at even more subtle details in the study of noises in the area of each testing ground, that is, aimed at ensuring that even the very smallest nuclear explosions do not go unnoticed.

[Konnov speaking from the floor] Konnov from the "Vremya" program. I have a question for Comrade Pyadyshev: What are the stances of the USSR and the United States on the problems of ending nuclear tests and what are the fundamental differences between them?

[Pyadyshev] I could perhaps answer briefly. The basic, indeed the only, difference between the stances of the USSR and the United States on this issue is that Moscow wishes for and actively campaigns for a nuclear weapon test ban -- for a complete ban -- while the United States does not want this. They do not want it and they have put forward various kinds of pretexts and obstacles against resolving this issue which, as I said earlier, it is high time to settle. However, we shall hope that what is being said at the moment in the United States is not the last word of the present administration and we shall hope that in the process of the contacts now under way and those coming up in the near future -- or rather, in the next few days -- the U.S. stance on this issue will give evidence of the shifts so greatly desired by the majority of the world community. [end recording]

[Reporter] The participants in the press conference answered other questions from the journalists.

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USSR GENERAL ATTACKS WEINBERGER ARGUMENT AGAINST TEST BAN

PM081205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Major General (Reserve) F. Gontar article: "Scaring Congressmen"]

[Text] The other day U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger urged Congress to repeal the proposal recently adopted by the House of Representatives to ban U.S. nuclear tests yielding more than 1 kiloton. He based his appeal on a whole selection of fabricated "arguments." In particular, on the fact that banning such tests would "wreck the reliability of the U.S. deterrent" and "put back the immediate efforts aimed at reducing Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals," and that "nuclear tests are absolutely necessary to guarantee the reliability and security of U.S. warheads and weapons systems and...ensure that they inspire confidence."

In an attempt to convince congressman of the need to repeal their decision, Weinberger scared them with the "catastrophic consequences" which would allegedly ensue if the nuclear test ban was approved. Among these "consequences" he cited the following:

the fitting to most U.S. nuclear arms of modern devices to ensure their reliability and effectiveness would be halted;

it would be impossible to eradicate defects in existing nuclear systems;

the program to create light Midgetman-type ICBM's would be jeopardized;

It would be impossible to evaluate the viability and effectiveness of nuclear and conventional weapons -- both those already in existence and those planned for development [razrabotka] -- and also to evaluate the viability and effectiveness of guidance [upravleniye], communications, and reconnaisance means;

research into new design concepts for nuclear devices (namely "third generation" weapons for "star wars" -- F.G) would be ruled out;

and inspection [proverka] and verification [kontrol] of nuclear tests would be unreliable.

In listing these "catastrophic consequences" for U.S. security, the Pentagon chief involuntarily revealed the reasons why the United States is so stubbornly reluctant to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. It needs nuclear tests neither for "deterrence" (nobody plans to attack the United States) nor to check the reliability of existing nuclear weapons. The Pentagon needs them exclusively to whip up new spirals in the arms race and create [sozdaniye] more sophisticated nuclear charges -- including charges for highly accurate strategic "disabling" first-strike means -- multi-echeloned antimissile defense systems, and the strike space arms being developed [razrabatyvayemyy] in the United States under the "star wars" program. This is confirmed by Gaffney, U.S. deputy defense secretary for strategic and tactical nuclear forces [title as published], who recently stated outright that "Even if we could verify [proverka] observance of a complete nuclear test ban treaty it would not be in line with our national interests.... It would be impossible to develop [razrabotka] reliable warheads for future nuclear systems."

As for Weinberger's protestations about verification [kontrol] difficulties, these are totally refuted by U.S. specialists. Thus, the well-know scientist C. Sagan recently stated that "the United States and the USSR have a vast arsenal of technical means which are more than adequate for recording even the smallest nuclear explosion. Moreover, by allowing U.S. scientists to set up seismic recorders in the region of the Soivet nuclear test range in kazakhstan, the USSR has shown that it is also prepared to organize on-site inspections [proverka]. The references to some 'impossibility of monitoring [proverka]' are intended to conceal the U.S. Government's desire to conclude a treaty ending nuclear tests." That hits the nail on the head.

In his appeal to Congress the U.S. secretary also made no secret of the fact that "as long as the United States relies on nuclear weapons it will be necessary to test them." In other words, the gamble on the first use of nuclear weapons is the theme of U.S. policy in the nuclear and space arms sphere. This was frankly stated by Weinberger back in 1982 in an interview with U.S. journalists. Then he stated that all U.S. measures are aimed at achieving superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and finishing such a war on terms advantageous to the United States, and that U.S. nuclear potential should exceed the corresponding Soviet potential at all stages of warfare. As is well known, the Pentagon chief has still not dissociated himself from those words.

It is the negative U.S. attitude to the moratorium on nuclear explosions that reveals the real essence and thrust of its policy on nuclear disarmament issues. In this regard M.S. Gorbachev has stated: "If there is a real willingness to start reducing and then eliminating nuclear weapons -- as has been officially and solemnly stated on serveral occasions by the President himself and certain members of his administration -- if there is a real understanding the nuclear war is impermissible, and if it is true that the United States does not strive for military superiority, then there are no fundamental obstacles in the way of reaching an equitable and strictly verifiable [proveryayemyy] agreement.

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USSR: DUBROVIN INTERVIEWS PETROSYANTS ON U.S.-SOVIET TALKS

PM021355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct First Edition p 4

[B. Dubrovin interview with A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests and chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, under the heading "Reason Must Triumph"]

[Text] [Dubrovin] The second round of talks has come to a close in Geneva. PRAVDA readers are interested in the progress made at the Soviet-American talks on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tests.

[Petrosyants] It must be said immediately that despite the fact that there have already been two rounds of talks (the first round was held in July) we have drawn no closer to reaching an accord on ending nuclear weapon tests. The American side has said in plain terms that it is conducting and will continue to conduct nuclear weapon tests.

So what is being discussed by the Soviet and American delegations at the talks? As far as the American side is concerned it is a discussion of possibilities of monitoring [kontrol] tests. Our stand is plain, clear, and firm: There must be no tests! The Soviet delegation is acting in full accordance with statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

If we are speaking of the atmosphere at the talks, it is, as they say, a businesslike and working one but, unfortunately, we are just marking time at present. The third round of talks is planned for November.

[Dubrovin] The Soviet Union has announced an extension of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. Surely this step must have influenced the position of the American side in some way? Is it prepared and does it generally want to work out an agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests?

[Petrosyants] The U.S. President has already answered this question. No. Addressing the UN General Assembly the other day, he told the whole world that the United States will continue its nuclear weapon tests. he termed an end to these tests a "long-term aim" of the United States.

At these talks I asked a direct question of the head of the American delegation, R. Barker: What does this "long-term aim" mean -- 1 year, 2 years, or how many years must pass? The answer was this: Nuclear weapon tests can end, he said, only when the world "sees a stabilization of international security and when there is no longer any need for effective nuclear deterrence." [paragraph continues]

It is therefore obvious that the American Administration has no thought at present of ending nuclear weapon tests in the immediate future. I say "at present," becasue its opinion could possibly change.

[Dubrovin] Verification [kontrol] issues are probably being discussed at the talks. Is there anything new in the American side's approch to verification [kontrol] problems?

[Petrosyants] Verification [kontrol] issues do, of course, occupy an important place at the talks. But as far as we are concerned they do not in fact constitute a problem — the Soviet leadership has clearly stated its consent to any verification [kontrol] — national and international and, when necessary, on-site verification [proverka].

As is well known, the Soviet leader has agreed to send our experts to a special meeting of experts hich has been proposed by the leaders of the "Delhi Six." Participation by the American side is also intended. But as yet official Washington has not expressed its attitude to such a meeting being held, although it could make a valuable contribution to the achievement of its aim — a comprehensive to the achievement of its aim — a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests.

[Dubrovin] What is your personal opinion: Can we hope that the U.S. Administration's stand on the question of a test ban will undergo any change?

[Petrosyants] I never lose hope that its position may change. Despite every possible propaganda device being used, more and more Americans are finding out the truth about the Soviet Union's stand on this issue. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapon tests and the long silence at our nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk is not the peacemaking rhetoric in which the U.S. leaders have become so adept. The moratorium is a concrete expression of our peace-loving policy and the most convincing possible evidence of our sincere desire to remove the danger of nuclear war breaking out.

This is also well understood by many Americans. Even in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate the number of Congressmen and Senators in favor of serious talks with the Soviet Union on the problem of ending nuclear weapon tets is growing.

This makes it possible to hope that, under pressure of internal circumstances and also under the influence of U.S. Western allies, the White House position may change. One would like to believe that reason will triumph on the other side and that a realistic approach to the Soviet proposals and initiatives will prevail, because this is in the interests of everyone on earth.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: 'STEADY RISE' SEEN IN U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

LD061001 Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 6 TASS -- Correspondent Ignor Ignatyev reports:

The U.S. Department of Energy, which supervises the development of advanced types of nuclear weapons, envisions a steady rise in the nuclear tests over the next five years, say official documents submitted at the request of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

According to the department's plans, between fiscal 1987, which started on October 1, and fiscal 1991, the funds for nuclear testing for military purposes will grow by 60 per cent. The appropriations for the preparation and conducting of nuclear testing will rise from 500 million dollars under the budget of the current fiscal year to 850 million dollars in five years' time.

This massive programme envisions the tests of laser weapons, nuclear-pumped X-ray weapons and other weaponry that is being developed under the Strategic Defence Initiative plans, and also several new types of missile warheads and bombs.

Giving a written reply to a question from Senator Edward Kennedy, a member of the Armed Services Committee, the Energy Department said that the testing and production of nuclear weapons could be expected to continue into the 21st century.

This stand clearly shows why Washington continues to oppose a total nuclear test ban. The renunciation of nuclear testing even for a short period of time does not fit into the plans of the Administration.

THE WASHINGTON POST, reporting on the nuclear test programme planned by the U.S. Department of Energy, says that since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium in August last year, the United States has carried out 21 tests at the Nevada test site.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

PRAVDA: ACADEMICIAN ON PHYSICIANS' ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

PM021429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Academician Ye. I. Chazov, cochairman of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War": "Axiom of the Nuclear Age"]

[Text] At the movement's congress in Finland in 1984, a decision was taken to declare 1 October physicians' International Day of Action in Defense of Peace. On that day each year since then [1985] in many countries doctors belonging to our organization have held rallies and symposiums, spoke on radio and television, and appeared in the press describing the possible consequences of nuclear war, explaining our movement's position, and giving, as we say, a medical prescription for mankind's survival.

This year 49 national committees of members of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War will take part in the Day of Action. I should like to note in particular that, in keeping with the decision of the movement's congress in Cologne, we are focusing our attention on the question of banning nuclear weapon tests and stepping up actions in support of the moratorium on nuclear explosions.

The following fact demonstrates that the Soviet moratorium is receiving increasingly substantial support and approval from the international public, including the U.S. public. Two weeks ago a symposium of scientists and doctors from many countries was held in Washington. It examined the most diverse aspects of the nuclear arms race and its ruinous consequences for the daily life of human society. The forum participants supported the Soviet Union's moratorium and urged the United States to respond positively to the USSR's constructive move leading toward the ending of the nuclear arms race.

Incidentially, after the symposium, held on the initiative of the U.S. national organization Physicians for Social Responsibility and of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the latter's cochairmen were presented with the annual award of the U.S. businessmen's committee, which unites major bankers, industrialists, and lawyers and advocates nuclear weapons control. Is that not proof of our movement's growing prestige and recognition of its noble goals!

In other words, we can now state with full justification that more and more sober-minded Americans are beginning to consider what the result of the arms race could be. We can also state that the deliberately harmful (from the common sense viewpoint) "prescriptions" of anti-Soviet propaganda and militarism are often ineffective. And sometimes they have the directly opposite effect, compelling ordinary Americans and, indeed, some of the United States' Western allies to doubt official Washington's ability to engage in new political thinking or to understand the truth of our nuclear age.

...A long time ago they used to say that the truth is beautiful but sometimes hard to prove. Indeed, even today, when the fate of the human species itself is at risk and when, you would think, there was no need to prove that the truth of the nuclear age -- live in peace -- is a simple one, there are still those dark forces for whom that truth is in war. The international physicians' organization sees its main task in struggling for the preservation of life on earth and for making that truth an axiom.

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IZVESTIYA: U.S. OBSTRUCTING USSR SEISMOLOGISTS' VISIT

PM031335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Ivanov article: "Sticking to Their Guns Again; Why a Trip to United States by Soviet Seismologists Has Been Postponed"]

[Text] I recently visited a seismological station near the Kazakh town of Karkaralinsk, where a Soviet-U.S. experiment on verifying [kontrol] the nonholding of nuclear tests is under way. The U.S. seismic instruments set up here have been "listening" to the silence reigning at the Soviet nuclear test range in the Semipalatinsk region for 2 months now. Soviet and U.S. specialists observing the earth's "breathing" mount a round-the-clock watch at the station. This cooperation became possible thanks to an agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, which envisages the creation of several similar seismic stations near to Soviet and U.S. nuclear test ranges to demonstrate the ability of the two countries' scientists to guarantee reliable verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions.

Under the terms of the agreement Soviet specialists were to have crossed the ocean a month ago to discuss with their U.S. colleagues the question of opening similar seismological stations in Nevada. However, five of our scientists -- L.I. Nersesov, S.K. Daragan, N.T. Tarasov, O.A. Stolyarov, and Ye.A. Sutulov -- are still in Moscow. This is because of the obstructionist policy of the U.S. authorities, which are preventing the holding of the Soviet-U.S. experiment.

The Soviet delegation had planned its flight to be able to take part in the 6 September session of the U.S. scientists' technical consultation committee, where it was intended kto examine certain questions of joint seismological work. However, it turned out that official Washington had a "special" opinion on that score. It was in no rush to issue entry visas for our seismologists. [paragraph continues]

At first the State Department kept silent and then started saying in response to the Soviet side's request that we would have to wait, that the formalities "take time." But it was time we were short of. Seeing the visa issue was deadlocked, the U.S. scientists poostponed the date of their session for a week in the hope that their colleagues from the USSR would nonetheless succeed in attending. furthermore, for their part they repeatedly tried to "hurry up" the authorities, but time passed and the visas failed to materialize. What is the situation today? The IZVESTIYA editorial bureau put that question to Professor M.B. Gorkhberg, acting director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute.

"Several days ago," Mikhail Borisovoch said, "We received a telegram from our colleagues on the Natural Resources Defense Council. They informed us that the State Department had finally 'spoken out' and explained its position on the visa issue. In short, it boiled down to the following. If the Soviet scientists, the U.S. side said, intend to maintain businesslike contacts with a nongovernmental organization (and that is what the Natural Resources Defense Council is), the State Department can issue visas, but for a much shorter period than requested. Our scientists would be allowed to visit some universities in the United States, but they would not be allowed into Nevada. That, so to speak, is the first option. But there is also a second. The State Department has stated that it will immediately issue visas to our seismologists for the required period, will allow them to visit Nevada and familiarize themselves with the latest U.S. equipment, and will in general carry out anything we want on one condition: The Soviet experts must visit the United States as guests of the U.S. Administration and must attend nuclear tests at the Nevada test range.

"I must say that these 'proposals' are, of course, unacceptable to us. Essentially, the U.S. Administration wants by hook or by crook to legitimize its line of carrying out a nuclear test program and is trying by that means to make the Soviet Union agree to this de facto. Some time ago Washington, in response to the continuation of our unilateral moratorium, invited Soviet scientists to attend nuclear tests in Nevada. In other works, instead of joint verification [kontrol] of the nonholding of explosions the Americans suggested the joint holding of tests. What the State Department is now doing is the same old story but in a new arrangment. That is why the question of our scientists' trip to the United States was postponed..."

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MOSCOW RADIO: SEISMOLOGISTS CITED ON TEST MONITORING

LD041406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by correspondent Vladimir (Lyashko) from a nuclear test monitoring station in Kazakhstan; date not given]

[Text] Let me recall that a joint experiment in monitoring nuclear tests is being carried out under an agreement between scientific organizations of the United States and the USSR. As part of this experiment it had been planned to deploy a network of seismic stations around the Soviet and U.S. nuclear proving grounds. This kind of network has already been created in the neighborhood of our testing ground. Three monitoring stations are in operation. From one of them, I am presenting my report. And now, as we examine another magnetic recording, we see on the display screen characteristic blips: the noiseless electronic echo of a nuclear explosion in Nevada. Two people are at work at the display, Dave (Carroll) a member of staff of the University of California, and Vladislav Georgiyevich (Martynov) his colleague from the Institute of Earth Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Begin (Carroll) recording in English] It is my job to come here and record nuclear explosions so if I do or... My job is to record seismicity, but if I do record an explosion... [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Lyashko] Vladislav Georgiyevich, Dave has said that for him this event is simply work. How do you regard it?

[(Martynov)] You know it's a serious question. I think that in this kind of work one has to show not just professionalism but some kind of humaneness, too -- qualities that bear witness to a person's position, particularly the position of the scientific worker. We seismologists are trying to help society make the world safe and I think that the position of noninterference in such a case is dangerous. You know what I would like to remind you of? The purpose of this work. The purpose of it is not to obtain new scientific data -- although, of course, that will happen -- the purpose is to convince the world by this cooperation, by this joint work, that it is possible to register any kind of test, that it is possible to monitor the silence of the nuclear proving grounds. [end recording]

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IZVESTIYA: PHILIPPINES PANEL BACKS NUCLEAR ARMS FREE AREA

PM261019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Compromise Agreed"]

[Text] Manila -- The Constitutional Commission elaborating the new text of the Philippines basic law has ended its discussion of a fundamental question: How should the Constitution reflect the hopes of the majority of Filipinos that their country be freed of the nuclear threat?

The commission has unanimously included the following provision in the draft constitution: "The Philippines, in accordance with national interests, adopts and implements a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons on its territory."

A considerable group of commission members insisted on more extensive formulations, mentioning specific U.S. military bases on Philippines territory. Insofar as this group found itself in the minority, it agreed to a compromise formulation. Several local observers believe that even this article in the Constitution may in the future be sufficient to provide the basis for specific government decisions and for conducting talks on the status of the Pentagon's military bases in the Philippines.

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USSR REPORTS JOURNALISTS' VISIT TO SOVIET TEST SITE

Moscow TV Report

LD020901 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by correspondent Tikhomirov, identified by caption]

[Text] As already reported, a group of journalists has visited the Soviet nuclear test-site near Semipalatinsk. A report by our special correspondent:

[Video shows aerial shot of barren, hilly terrain, cutting to clips of journalists and military inside airplane] [Tikhomirov -- captioned] These places here are bleak and it is dismal to see the landscape. Academician Kurchatov himself, they say, chose this area for testing when the government instructed him -- when the life-and-death issue was being solved -- to head work on the creation of the Soviet atomic bomb. The remoteness, the sparse population, the appropriate geological structures, all this was taken into account.

Form Semipalatinsk we flew at first by an AN-26 airplane, then inhelicopters. Someone joked inside the cabin: It's like Noah's Ark! Correspondents from the American continent, from Western and Eastern Europe, from Japan, Soviet journalists. Our military offered the best seat near the side window to an American woman from the ABC television company. I shan't guess in advance how this television company will deal with the material filmed. We just know the main thing, the fact that what all the microphones here have registered is silence, silence now for over a year. [Video shows ground shot of landscape zooming back to show line of frieght cars on railway track, Tikhomirov talking to camera, a hill, and zooming in on top of hill]

Well, this, you see, is the natural landscape of these foothills in the Semipalatinsk area which is called (Kigilen), the are of the Soviet site where nuclear devices are tested. Now you see the hill inside which a nuclear test blast has already been carried out. There it is. On its top the stones look as if they've been crushed, crushed granite, as if a hammer had been through it. But it is not a hammer that has been through it, this is the force of the nuclear blast which was carried out within the depths. Here, in practice, a fairly strong earthquake occurs every time. [video shows Tikhomirov interviewing A.D. Ilyenko, captioned as the head of the test site and identified as a lieutenant-general, other military, and journalists]

[Tikhomirov] We say that a nuclear blast, in terms of power, is equivalent to the detonation of all the bombs and shells used in World War II. How many wars like that are concealed in the depths of these crags?

[Ilyenko] I think that if we stop the arms race then we will have the opportunity to count all this up and examine attentively, as they say, what we have got away from. But one could say openly that what was used in World War II has apparently already been exceeded several hundred times over, as they say, [words indistinct]. [Video shows entrance to undergound gallery]

[Tikhomirov] We were shown the galleries in which nuclear devices have been tested in the past. They have been sealed up for several hundred meters by a plug of steel, concrete and rock. As it burns out a huge cavity inside, it is as if the blast itself compreses the plug and increases the airtightness.

Those facilities at which work was halted at the preparation stage were also shown. Here along these tracks they first bring out the rubble and crushed stone when they are making the gallery, then on the same tracks they bring in the nuclear device and install it in its depths.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] At what moment and at what stage was all this work stopped here, precisely in this mine where we are now?

[Ilyenko] So, I cannot accurately say the day or the accurate date, but I can say convincingly that work was stopped here before the moratorium on nuclear tests was announced by our Soviet Government, before 6 August 1985.

[Tikhomirov] And why before?

[Ilyenko] Evidently, because the announcement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had already been prepared, as they say, in all its orientations, so that nobody could reproach us of the fact that you are working while calling on others to stop testing.

[Unidentified journalist in Russian] So, if there was no moratorium, we couldn't be standing in this place, inasmuch as a nuclear blast would probably have taken place here, yes?

[Ilyenko] If there was no moratorium we would have seen here what, for example, we saw at the previous place, where we showed you that here, at some time, a nuclear blast occurred — there was a test. [video shows hilltop with wild sheep]

[Tikhomirov] That's how it can happen in life, what surprises it can bring. That's understandable, but, quite unexpectedly for the generals, wild sheep appeared on the crags. The test-site has been quiet for a year and the wild sheep have returned.

[Ilyenko] They have been entered in the red book [nature conservation register]. Probably, if we stop shaking then there will be more wild sheep. There will be more wild sheep. [chuckles]

[Tikhomirov] Do you want to make a proposal to put man in the red book?

[Ilyenko] Yes, I will tell that if we really do reach the point at some time where, as I said yesterday, there will be mass use of nuclear weapons, then the only thing that can be said is that there simply won't be anybody to put man in the red book, and there won't be a red book.

[Tikhomirov] The opinion of a specialist, whom, you will agree, one cannot fail to believe. The gates to the tunnels are shut and seals have been placed on them. On the Soviet test-site it is silent. The world awaits when silence will come to Nevada.

PRAVDA Cites Ilyenko

PM021247 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 September First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,200-word report by special correspondent A. Zagorskiy headlined "At the Silent Test Site" on a visit to the Semipalatinsk test site by a group of Soviet and foreign journalists. A. Zagorskiy observes:

"However much military strategists across the ocean and representatives of U.S. ruling circles would like to distort the real state of affairs, a fact is a fact: The aim of nuclear tests is mainly to create new, even more dangerous weapons and improve existing ones. So the moratorium can only be impeded by those who are tormented by the desire to step on the accelerator of the arms race as hard as possible and drive it up to a critical speed which can lead to catastrope. And references to the problem of verification [kontrol] no longer hold water today. It is simply impossible to conceal nuclear weapons tests -- conversations with specialists during the trip simply confirm this fact.

"We were greatly impressed by a conversation we had with site chief Lieutenant General A.D. Ilyenko, who was in charge of the site before the moratorium was announced.

"'It would please me very much,' A.D. Ilyenko said, 'for all journalists who came here to see and understand our good intentions in all respects and our desire for peace, and to convey to their readers that we will go with an open heart to meet everyone who has good intentions toward us. If everything is conveyed to the readers, to the public, correctly, then I believe the benefit will be very great.'

He added "'I would like the United States to take the sensible, decisive step so needed today: Join our moratorium. This would benefit the whole world, including the American people. If this were to happen and nuclear tests were stopped, I would gladly retrain and do peaceful work.'"

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

BULGARIAN JOURNALIST VISITS SOVIET TEST SITE

AU031505 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Atanas Atanasov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO Moscow correspondent and special correspondent: "The Silent Testing Ground" -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] TASS reported 2 days ago that a group of Soviet and foreign correspondents, including some from Western countries, had arrived at the nuclear testing ground near Semipalatinsk in northern Kazakhstan. Among them was our own Moscow correspondent Atanas Atanasov. Today we publish his first report.

Semipalatinsk, 28 September -- At our first meeting at Vnukovo Airport Yuriy Lebedev, the representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff who was accompanying the correspondents, remarked: "You will be the first representativews of the mass media to make a kind of landing at this important military installation.... You have the opportunity of seeing that the Soviet Union's nuclear testing site is silent and... possibly of helping to change this silence from a unilateral into a bilateral one."

The "landing" was effected in several stages. The special Aeroflot aircraft took almost 4 hours to cross the three time zones between Moscow and Semipalatinsk. There we were most warmly welcomed by Lieutenant General Arkadiy Ilyenko, the commander of the testing ground. He in his turn described our visit as "an unprecedented event, since this is the first time that journalists set foot on the grounds of the testing site."

The small town is not marked on the map and bears no name. Pehaps this, plus its direct connection with the destructive power of the atom, made us expect something special -- like a battleground -- which distinguishes it from other towns. It turned out that what was "special" was its size, that of a large town, with multistorey apartment blocks buried in greenery created by the hand of man, a true oasis in the wastes of the Kazakh steppe. One of my Western colleagues, in response to his curiosity regarding the size of the population, received the polite answer: "There are as many people as needed to operate the nuclear testing ground in the proper fashion."

Everyone was impressed by the bustling streets and, most of all, by the lively children's playgrounds in the park near the Irtysh River, along the main street named "Academician Kurchatov." One of the buildings bore a memorial plaque, from which we learned that that great Soviet scientist lived and worked there from 1949 to 1956. An impressive commemorative statue has been set up not far away.

The whole appearance of the town creates the impression that the people here are not living "out of suitcases," but are following the rhythm of an intense, but interesting "settled" everyday life. The crucial importance of social, everyday, and cultural conditions for people's life is revealed, no matter where they work or what their jobs are. In the evening we attended a concert in the officers' club. The concert opened with a mixed choir (of a high professional standard) accompanied by the brass band of the military unit, and at the end we also heard the representatives of the up-and-coming generation -- a mixed children's choir.

Early next morning we set off in two M-8 military helicopters in the direction of the testing ground. An hour's journey at this penultimate stage to reach our destination, but, accompanied now by the noise of the engines and different thoughts concerning our forthcoming encounter with the "special" installation, which one instinctively links with the most terrible risk for modern humanity, radiation, the flight seemed to us to be much longer.

We landed at the site where the advance base of the testing ground was situated, consisting of houses and hotels for the scientists and specialists, workers and troops, power-supply facilities, repair shops, stores, and so on. After a further 40-minute journey by bus we found ourselves in a small depression, near which three mountain elevations had, as it were, risen up.

Here I must hasten to admit how primitive my idea of a nuclear testing site was. Who knows why, but in my imagination I connected this concept with the garrison firing range in our town supplemented, naturally, with the bunkers familiar from films about nuclear explosions, with made up a picture of shafts and installations used to conduct nuclear weapon tests, and so on. During the 2 hours that my colleagues and I spent at the Soviet testing site, we learned a lot.

"All the nuclear explosions were carried out here," said Lt Gen Ilyenko, pointing to the circie formed by the ridges of the Gegelen massif. "But why in this region particularly? First, because due to the soil and climatic conditions it is almost unpopulated. Second, geological and hydrological investigations show that this region lacks the subterranean rivers, lakes, and watercourses characteristic of other areas. And third, the Gegelen mountain massif is a unique creation of nature -- the whole massif is, as it were, cast from monolithic, hard granite. The combination of these conditions enables the nuclear tests to be harmless for the environment And, more preisely, they made it possible for the radioactive debris remaining after the nuclear tests conducted deep inside the mountain's rocky bosom to remain there.

Lt Gen Ilyenko then gave us a most detailed briefing on the enormous, difficult, and expensive work that precedes the nuclear tests. First and foremost, a horizontal shaft in the granite massif has to be excavated, 4.5 meters high and 4 meters wide, inside which a narrow-gauge railway has to be laid for the miners' trains. As for the length of the shaft, this is determined by specialists according to the power of the explosion; the more powerful the explosion, the deeper the nuclear charge must be sited in respect of the horizontal and the vertical. This is followed by the most expensive work -- setting up the installations with measuring and other apparatus at the "seat" of the nuclear charge and laying thousands of meters of associated cables to the control center. Finally the shaft-tunnel must be tightly lined, to eliminate the possibility of any small "debris" from the explosion escaping outside by any means whatsoever.

Unexpectedly for most of those present, our host ordered the door of a half-completed shaft to be opened and the lighting to be switched on. Work on this shaft had been halted on 6 August 1985. "Go in, have a good look, take photos," he invited us. Naturally, all of us dived in there. Not everyone managed to reach the bottom of the shaft, at about 400 meters. There indeed one can understand how difficult it is to break up the granite with small explosive charges and to drive the shaft forward. the American TV crew stayed inside the longest of all.

We then inspected a shaft in which cables encased in metal sheaths had been laid. It was explained to us that in this shaft too, which was fully prepared for a nuclear test, only the explosive had not been installed. The shaft had been "frozen" immediately after the declaration of the moratorium in August 1985.

We were given the opportunity to view three shafts fitted with closed. already rusty doors. It has been a long time since the nuclear explosions resounded in these shafts. Anyone who wanted to was invited to venture into it [as published], accompanied, of course, by the lieutenant with a radiation counter. However, no such eager spirits spoke up, but overyone who had a camera took photographs in front of the shafts.

Our visit to the silent Soviet testing ground was exceptionally busy, interesting, and noisy. All of us saw and sensed the silence present there -- a silence which offers and presages calm and peace on earth. Will Nevada respond to this silence? Will their testing ground also fall silent? On this, more than anything else, hangs to fate of world peace and life on earth.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

PRAVDA: UK PUBLIC WANTS ARMS TALKS, TEST BAN

PM230937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Another Chance"]

[Text] London, September--Moratorium--this theme animates even the otherwise imperturbable British. The debate around this topic here is unusually heated. "Ordinary" Britons are, without any doubt, entirely in favor of ending and banning nuclear tests. The British ruling circles' stance on this fundamental issue of the present time, on the other hand, is much more "involved."

Officially the government of Great Britain does not oppose the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement banning nuclear tests. Members of the Thatcher cabinet in their periodic statements on this issue never tire of repeating that the conclusion of such an agreement is the "ultimate aim" of Conservative government policy. But in practice, as soon as any practical steps toward the elaboration of such an agreement are mentioned, the Whitehall representatives immediately raise so many reservations and objections that the notorious "ultimate aim" simply disappears from sight.

The response in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of T. Renton, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to an article by [Social Democratic Party leader] D. Owen published in the same paper can be cited as a typical example. In his article under the headline "Why Thatcher Must Support the Ban on Nuclear Weapons Now," the leader of the Social Democrats--a convinced Atlanticist himself, by the way--criticizes the, in his view, excessive dependence of British foreign policy on the course of the present Washington administration. He calls on the government to display initiative in reopening the talks on banning nuclear weapon tests. The conclusion of a treaty on this issue whose verification "no longer presents any technical obstacles," Owen writes, would help "to curb the uncontrolled rivalry in the creation of increasingly complex new types of strategic weapons" and could mark the "first important step toward ending the nuclear arms race."

What stance does the minister of state adopt in response to this? He cites the same old "doubts" about the feasibility and expediency of a ban on nuclear explosions. If one is to lend credence to Renton, "The best scientific minds remain as it were divided on this issue and specifically on the problems relating to recording underground nuclear tests and distinguishing them from natural seismic phenomena." As for the moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union, Renton claims that "it does not resolve any problems because it is merely a gesture designed to impress and does not represent a basis for the conclusion of a genuine arms reduction agreement."

A closer examination of this reasoning--if you can call it that--reveals that it essentially echoes the "arguments" against the moratorium advanced by Washington opponents of nuclear disarmament. They, too, claim that they are not against the "ultimate aim," but they are saying that while there are nuclear weapons in the states' arsenals they want to improve them and continue tests.

This is why the British Government was "disappointed"--as the official spokesman of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office put it--at the extension of the Soviet moratorium.

It must be said that the arguments used by the opponents of nuclear disarmament are being increasingly resolutely rejected now by the broadest public and political circles in Great Britain. Another letter is characteristic in this respect. It was sent to the editorial office of THE GUARDIAN by a group of the country's prominent political and public figures. "We," the letter says, "are deeply concerned at the recent statement in the House of Commons by the secretary of state for defense which indicates that the British Government's interest in ending nuclear tests has noticeably diminished of late. As recently as May, the secretary of defense assured members of Parliament that the government will do 'everything possible to contribute to the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear tests.' However, just a month later, in mid-June the same treaty has become merely 'a remote aim' since, as he put it, 'the tests must continue in order to maintain the combat capability of existing weapons.'"

"Instead of continuing to test the combat capability of nuclear warheads," the authors of the letter write, "the government should focus its efforts on backing the Soviet peace initiative and propose the resumption of the talks on banning nuclear tests, the balks from which the United States (with Great Britain's support) walked out in 1980."

Noting that the idea of banning nuclear weapon tests now has the support of 84 percent of the population of the British Isles, the authors of the letter conclude:

"We are telling the government: Reconsider your stance on this issue and give a real impetus to the talks on this problem, while halting nuclear tests at least for 1 year."

The letter was signed by D. Steel, leader of the Liberal Party; D. Healey, foreign secretary in the Labor "Shadow Cabinet;" C. Hines, leader of the British branch of the international Greenpeace organization; Nobel Prize winner Prof D. Hodgkin; the well-known actress P. Ashcroft, and others, 16 people in all. The document also bears the collective signature of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, an organization which unites 350,000 Britons.

In recent days I have had occasion to meet and talk to many representatives of the local scientific community, representatives of political parties and trade unions, and ordinary Britons. And almost all of them, with rare exceptions, expressed support for the USSR's peace initiatives and spoke with approval about the moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced by our country.

"Banning nuclear tests must be the paramount task of any state which claims to be 'civilized,'" B. (Kiys), veteran of the British workers and democratic movement declared. "The Soviet Union displayed great courage in extending its nuclear moratorium one more time. Regrettably, our government refuses to follow its example, but it does not express the sentiments of the majority of the British people in this respect. ///We are hoping that a Labor government will come to power in our country as a result of the next parliamentary elections, a government which will be more in step with the people. This government will have to remove nuclear bases and all types of nuclear weapons from British territory. We must assume moral leadership among our Western allies in this respect, just like the USSR has assumed moral leadership in the world as a whole."

"Of late profound changes have occurred in the attitude of the British public with regard to the problem of ending nuclear tests," Leeds University Professor V. Allen, a prominent figure of the British antiwar movement, has said. The Soviet Union's extension, four times, of its voluntary pledge to refrain from nuclear explosions has robbed of all plausibility the arguments of our ruling circles and their U.S. allies seeking to justify their refusal to follow the Soviet example. It can be said with confidence that the battle for people's minds on this specific issue has already been won by the British champions of nuclear disarmament. This is why the ruling circles are trying to discuss this problem as little as possible and are in effect keeping silent about the Soviet nuclear moratorium. It is the peace-loving forces' task to force the ruling circles to join the discussion on this issue, to take it out of the hands of millions of ordinary people."/// [Passage between triple slantlines omitted from the version of Maslennikov's dispatch carried on page 4 of PRAVDA's 19 September Second Edition]

To end with, I would like to cite one more letter. It arrived along with many others at the Soviet Embassy in London recently.

"On behalf of a group of nuclear disarmament supporters from the city of Bradford," the letter says, "allow us to convey sincere gratitude and high appreciation to your government for its decision once again to extend its unilateral moratorium... This step gives us and millions of people of good will in the United States, Britain, and France time and another chance to try to convince our governments of the absolute necessity and urgency to change their political course with a view to improving the international climate. The earliest possible conclusion of an agreement banning nuclear tests would undoubtedly create the most important precondition for eliminating these horrific weapons from the life of human society."

Here in Britain, too, the Soviet initiatives are working toward the cause of peace and disarmament.

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NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SUPPORT 1-YEAR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

Leeds YORKSHIRE POST in English 18 Sep 86 p 8

[Report on Social Democratic Party conference in Harrogate 13-18 September 1986]

[Text] A one-year nuclear test ban was backed unanimously at the conference.

For the party leadership, Mr Stuart Maxwell hailed the move as "one of the best ways towards peace, security and mutual disarmament."

Condemning the Government's opposition to a ban as feeble and dishonest, the motion welcomed the Soviet Union's acceptance of the need for scientific verification of a treaty and Moscow's decision to extend its own testing moratorium.

To laughter from delegates, Uxbridge prospective Parliamentary candidate Mr Anthony Goodman declared: "Mrs Thatcher seems to think a test ban is what happens to Ian Botham."

The motion was a change to introduce a policy for peace--a pause in the arms race, pushing back the arms of the atomic clock, he said.

"The SDP in passing this motion will be as resolute in reversing the arms race as Mrs Thatcher has been in building it up," he said.

An appeal to the green vote was made when an emergency motion condemning Government action to combat acid rain as inadequate was passed overwhelmingly.

A national committee member, Mr Roger Liddle, said that solving the problem would cost a lot of money: "But it is a challenge we have got to face."

"Conservation is not for cranks. It is the heart of a sensible policy to create more labour-intensive employment and a more energy-efficient society."

One thousand letters, sent by the South African Embassy to delegates, were collected up and returned to sender yesterday without stamps.

This followed a row over the letters which grew into a clash involving the president, Mrs Shirley Williams, and the South African Ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall.

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CSO: 5240/007

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

USSR ACADEMICIAN VELIKHOV CALLS FOR 'TOTAL NUCLEAR TEST BAN'

PM291420 Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 29 Sep 86 pp 82-83

[Article by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Total Nuclear Test Ban"]

[Text] The general international situation, recent statements by the U.S. Administration, and the developments connected with space weapons make it difficult to forecast which of the treaties signed in the seventies will remain in force in the nineties. The destruction of the SALT II treaty and the continuation of nuclear tests could lead to an endless multiplication of nuclear missiles. If we analyze the 5-year plan for strategic forces development published in the United States we will see that these forces will increase by 40-50 percent.

But the danger lies not only in quantitative growth but also in qualitative changes in nuclear weapons. The consequence is the construction of the high-precision missile, the MX nuclear missile, submarine-based missiles, and others that threaten the other side's retaliatory capability. The emergence of these weapons disrupts the strategic balance and generates world tension. "Third generation" weapons are based on the directional use of nuclear energy to destroy specific targets. The United States proposes to use them not only in space but also in local conflicts or as a means of exerting political pressure.

How is such a development of events to be averted? The first measure would have to be a cessation of nuclear tests through a treaty that ruled out the arms race both on earth and in space. Such a treaty could be complemented by a number of accords, plans for which the USSR has placed on the negotiating table in Geneva. This would initiate the implementation of the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January.

The enemies of an end to nuclear tests put forward various arguments conceived to conceal the real objective of the continuation of such tests -- to create new kinds of weapons. These arguments include the question of supervision. In the sixties major progress was made in the field of seismographic monitoring. A world network composed of 120 stations was created. In the seventies the possibility of satellite monitoring emerged.

Soviet and U.S. scientists are working jointly on a new monitoring project whose aim is to use a new high-frequency band for recording seismic events, which will make it possible to improve the detection and interpretation of nuclear explosions. Soviet and U.S. scientists are also jointly combating the arms race. We therefore have more than enough reasons to insist on the necessity and possibility of reaching a treaty on the complete and global banning of nuclear tests under strict international supervision.

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BRIEFS

USSR: NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE--The Soviet Union is prepared to specify and make more concrete actions that it could take to promote the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone. However, the Soviet Union expects corresponding actions and more activity from those who are primarily interested in a Nordic nuclear-free zone. This was stated by Soviet Commentator, Yuriy Komissarov in a commentary transmitted by the APN news agency to this station today. According to Komissarov, the USSR believes that the notion of a Nordic nuclear-free zone is both a current and a fully viable contemporary task. Yuriy Komissarov is an authoritative Soviet pseudonym who has brought out the Soviet view many times before. [Text] [Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD] /12858

CSO: 5200/1021

RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S PETROVSKIY ON TEST BAN, SPACE WEAPONS

LD080921 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 8 TASS -- The current situation provides a unique opportunity for a radical turnaround to ensure that the world becomes safer and more just for all nations, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy said here. And here, the United Nations -- relying on its collective authority -- can make a substantive contribution to that end.

To begin with, there is now a real chance to start -- at long last -- the implementation of the understanding reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November. This chance is offered by the upcoming meeting in Reykjavik between the Soviet and U.S. leaders who could assess the situation first-hand and agree upon clear-cut guidelines to ensure progress in 2 or 3 disarmament questions, he pointed out at a press conference held here.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, the success of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, the signing in Vienna of two conventions which laid the foundation for establishing an international regime of safe nuclear energy development, the progress in banning chemical weapons and the summit conference of non-aligned countries in Harare -- all these are not only real and positive developments, but also sprouts of the new political thinking and conduct of states in this complex nuclear and space age.

The essence of this new foreign policy philosophy of action consists in the fact that it recognizes as the main factor the diversity and integrity, the unity of opposites of the contemporary world and the community of destiny of all states and peoples, and points to concrete ways for the survival of mankind.

It can now be said that the new political thinking is beginning to take on tangible and practical dimensions. Stockholm, Vienna and Harare demonstrate convincingly first, that the central problem of today is security, above all in the military sphere; second, that compliance with existing agreements and negotiating new ones is the axiom of security; and, third, that safeguarding security is not the lot of the few elect but a matter that concerns each and every one, Soviet representative said.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is doing all it can to translate the new foreign policy thinking, it has adopted as a guide to action, into a language of practical policies. In so doing, it takes into account particularly the time factor. The rapid processes occurring in science and technology, which threaten to make impossible the achievement of verifiable agreements on disarmament, call for action, decisive and immediate action.

An example of the new thinking in practice is the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. And, we are satisfied to note the support which the particular action enjoys here in the United Nations and we share the appeal launched from the U.N. rostrum for the United States to join in the moratorium.

What the peoples of the world expect from the USA now is that it will make a positive response to this appeal, rather than try to persuade us to go back to conducting explosions. The prohibition of nuclear weapons tests is a problem that is ripe for solution.

The soviet Union is ready at any time and anywhere, to sign a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed. We are ready to do so here at the United Nations, so that the entire world community could become part of this historic act which would open the way for ending the mad and senseless arms race, and rechanneling resources thus released to creative ends.

The Soviet Union reacted positively to the proposals of the states of five continents concerning verification of compliance with the obligation not to carry out nuclear explosions. We also positively view the recommendation of the Harare conference of the non-aligned movement.

Regarding the cessation of tests as a matter of highest priority, the Soviet Union at the same time is in favour of beginning in earnest large-scale reductions in nuclear weapon arsenals and preventing the introduction of weapons into outer space.

Seeking to ensure that the new foreign-policy thinking as soon as possible becomes part of the fabric of international relations, the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, has proposed that the question of building a comprehensive system of peace and security be discussed at the United Nations.

Instead of neo-globalism we offer global security, and instead of political permissiveness and adventurism — responsibility and realism.

This proposal for a comprehensive security system is novel, above all, in that it raises the question of giving a new shape to the international relations, not just averting or removing the threat of war, but also creating reliable guarantees that would exclude the possibility of the emergence of such threat. The socialist countries' proposal is also novel in that it shifts the focus of the problem of ensuring security from military methods to political ones, which presuppose the broadest possible cooperation and interaction of all members of the international community. This proposal combines within a single whole all aspects of security -- military, political, economic, and humanitarian -- and is based on the premise that the comprehensive approach can ensure a guaranteed peaceful future. And, finally, the proposal is novel in that it involves equivalent security for all and the resolution of questions of national security.

We are convinced that the establishment of such a system is in the interest of all states and peoples.

We consider the United Nations to be both the main mechanism for building the system of global peace and security and the main guarantor of that security in a nuclear-free world.

Creativity has always been a distinctive feature of the United Nations. Today, as never before, it is important for the United Nations to support the sprouts of the new political thinking and behaviour of states which open the way for cooperation, and hallow them by its collective authority.

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RELATED ISSUES

TASS: WEINBERGER ON USSR 'MISSILE THREAT,' SDI

'Soviet Threat' Thesis

LD051311 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Washington, 5 October (TASS)--U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has set out on a long tour abroad which will continue till 22 October.

The main part of the tour will run across the Asian region. Weinberger is to visit Hong Kong, China, India, and Pakistan. That will be the Pentagon chief's fifth Asian tour.

The purpose of the tour is to consolidate U.S. positions in the region, to justify the massive build-up of U.S. armed forces in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area and to put pressure on those countries which reject the U.S. aggressive militarist course.

On the eve of departure from the United States by air, the Pentagon chief made it clear that the pivotal core of his talks will be security issues or, in other words, the spreading of the hackneyed thesis about a certain "Soviet threat" which the United States must resist.

As is clear from Caspar Weinberger's speech in Anchorage, Alaska, where he made a stopover on his way to Hong Kong, Washington regards with obvious concern the latest Soviet peace proposals aimed at building confidence and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

The proposals are known to have roused a broad positive response throughout the world. This is why the Pentagon chief in every way sought to belittle the importance of these large-scale initiatives and tried to prove their "unacceptablility" to the United States.

After concluding the Asian leg of his tour, Caspar Weinberger will make a brief stopover in Egypt and will then go to Rome where he will hold talks with Italy's prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs and defence. One of the first priority matters will be the discussion of Italy's participation in the "Star Wars" programme.

Scotland will become the final leg of Weinberger's tour. Over there he will attend a session of NATO'S Nuclear Planning Group.

'Hardliner' on Arms, Summit

LD051427 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 5 Oct 86

["Mr Weinberger Is True to Himself" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Pronouncements about a "Soviet Miliary threat" which allegedly hangs over the "defenceless West' are again coming from the United States. The source is the same and well-known one: Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense.

Speaking in Anchorage, Alaska, where he arrived on his way to a number of Asian countries, the Pentagon chief was busy frightening the audience with assertions about the USSR's growing military might, stating that the Soviet Union ostensibly has a three-to-one advantage over the United States in the production of ballistic missiles, and almost the same advantage in the production of submarines, and even a fifty-to-one advantage in the production of bombers.

It is not for the first time that the U.S. Department of Defence puts into circulation the information, figures and diagrams fabricated by it in an attempt to reanimate the threadbare myth about a "Soviet threat", to sow distrust of the USSR and of its peaceful policy, and to drum up militarist hysteria.

It must be recalled that way back in the fifties, under a pretext of 'lagging behind' in the number of bombers, the Pentagon secured large appropriations from Congress and speeded up the implementation of a large scale programme for the construction of stragetic bombers.

When a whole armada of such aircraft was brought into being in the United States, it was 'discovered' that the number of Soviet bombers in Pentagon reports had been overstated by a factor of three-four.

Ten years later Washington raised an uproar about the USA's lag in missiles, and the USA became the first to start mass deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

When more than a thousand such missiles were deployed, it "turned out" that a Soviet "missile threat" was exaggerated by a factor of 15-20.

And who if not the Pentagon, in an attempt to justify the dangerous "star wars" plans, has repeatedly accused the USSR, absolutely unfoundedly, that it is ostensibly the Soviet Union that violates the ABM treaty, and not the United States.

These examples, of which quite a number of more can be given, vividly show what is the true value of the Pentagon's surveys concerning "Soviet military might", the surveys the aim of which is to push through new and new and larger scale U.S. military programmes.

But the present "militarist arithmetics" of Mr Weinberger is addressed, judging by everything, not only to the U.S. Congress where there is mounting resistance to the Administration's militarist course.

One cannot but note that a regular series of inventions about a "Soviet threat" has been issued by the Pentagon chief a week before a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting begins in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, the summit meeting which is slated to achieve practical results in making headway along the lines of limiting nuclear and space arms.

What is it, a chance coincidence?

It is hardly so. It is known how zealously, although to no avail, Mr Weinberger opposed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

At present his stance is the same: It was not fortuitous that THE WASHINGTON POST dated October 2 wrote about an increased activity of hardliners in the United States, the hardlines who group round Caspar Weinberger and who believe that any agreement which can be reached in Reykjavik will be cut out in Moscow's favour.

By talking about a mythical "Soviet military threat" Caspar Weinberger would like to make the Soviet-U.S. dialogue difficult, if not to frustrate it. He is acting as a brake on achieving mutual understanding and detente. An unattractive role, indeed.

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CSO: 5200/1022

MOSCOW RADIO: WEINBERGER'S 'BELLICOSE SPEECHES' ON ARMS, SDI HIT

LD082134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1501 GMT 8 Oct 86

["In the Cold War Spirit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has departed on a long foreign trip. After visits to Hong Kong, the PRC, India and Pakistan, he will stop over in Cairo, meet the Italian defense minister, inspect U.S. troops in West Germany, and finally participate in a session of the NATO Planning Group session in Scotland.

What aim is the Pentagon chief pursuing? The head of the U.S. military department will spend most of his time in the Asian region. He is worried, don't you see, by "the most serious problems, threatening Asia's future," allegedly connected with the "positions of the SRV, DPRK, and Soviet Union."

It is difficult to believe that the U.S. defense secretary does not know of the Soviet proposals on the renunciation of foreign bases in Asia and the Pacific, on the withdrawal of troops from other people's territories, on including the Asian-Pacific region in the overall process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The Pentagon chief is not happy with the Soviet Union's desire to bar the way to the proliferation and build-up of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. Obviously he is not happy with the idea, supported by the Soviet Union, of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. He does not intend to respond to the concrete Soviet proposals to begin talks on reducing the activity of navies, and primarily ships carrying nuclear weapons, in the Pacific Ocean.

Instead of seeking ways to reduce tension, instead of serious practical matters to balance Soviet-U.S. relations and the entire world situation, the head of the U.S. military department is once again resorting to hackneyed allegations about the "Soviet threat." Instead of a positive answer to the Soviet Union's peace proposals for strengthening confidence and security in the Asian-Pacific region, the U.S. minister is coming out with bellicose speeches.

He is attempting to justify the massed increase of U.S. Armed Forces in Asia and the Pacific, to drag countries dependent on the United States even further into the orbit of its neoglobalist policy, and simultaneously to exert pressure on other countries that reject Washington's militarist course.

Ignoring the Soviet proposals, Caspar Weinberger once again calls for "U.S. political and economic might and its Armed Forces to be set off against the Soviet leadership," for work on star wars to be continued, and for modernization of offensive nuclear and conventional armed forces.

Opponents of an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations have done much to erect a wall in the way to normalization and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and are continuing to do so. Caspar Weinberger's bellicose statements during his round-the-world trip are another brick in the wall.

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CSO: 5200/1022

PRAVDA: CONGRESS BUCKS WHITE HOUSE ON ARMS FUNDS

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "'Gauntlet Thrown Down' to White House. Opposition to Administration Prescriptions Grows in U.S. Congress"]

[Excerpt] Washington, 27 Sep--This happens very seldom in American politics: During the past 24 hours legislators have twice essentially passed a "vote of no confidence" in the administration's actions.

The administration undoubtedly suffered its most painful defeat, and the most far-reaching in terms of significance and consequences, in the House of Representatives. The house adopted, albeit by a minimal majority of one vote, a multipurpose bill on appropriations for fiscal 1987 which sharply contradicts not only the positions but also the entire military and foreign policy philosophy of the present U.S. ruling elite. A number of legislative amendments abruptly change the administration's priorities in funding the Pentagon, in approaching the problem of accords with the Soviet Union, and also in channeling internal spending. Against the will of the White House the congressmen risked going along with the Americans' widespread sentiments. The draft law they approved envisages limiting Pentagon nuclear explosions with a yield of less than 1 kiloton, observing the SALT II numerical ceilings, banning tests of antisatellite weapons, freezing at the present level resources for the "star wars" program, and deferring purchase of qualitatively new -- binary -- chemical weapons. At the same time, the House of Representatives advocated reducing by almost $34 billion the request for appropriations to the Pentagon in the next fiscal year. The extent of military-economic aid to foreign states was cut by 10 percent, compared with the present level.

All these initiatives were left untouched despite the exceptionally aggressive and unceremonious administration arm-twisting campaign to pressure the House of Representatives. Pentagon figures, in particular, accused the legislators of "playing up to the Soviet Union" and making "political gestures to indulge the USSR." In a personal letter to Congress, Defense Secretary Weinberger tried to frighten it with "the undermining of American security as a result of limitations on nuclear explosions." According to a statement by the ultra-rightists' mouthpiece, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, this will entail abandoning tests of a nuclear-pumped x-ray laser within the framework of "star wars." In addition, the deployment of nuclear warheads for Trident 2 missiles and the new Midgetman mobile ICBM is threatened. Finally, President Reagan himself declared at a meeting with a group of conservatives that "each House initiative undermines our peace and security." "These actions," he threateningly announced, "will cut the ground from under the feet of our delegates at the Geneva talks and jeopardize our security." The President vowed to veto such initiatives and claimed that the ban on nuclear explosions is "a back door leading to a freeze on nuclear arms, which will make their reduction almost impossible."

In short, the administration's pressure was exceptional but, alas, useless. It is, of course, difficult to separate political intrigue from the common sense of legislators.

But the fact remains that before the eyes of the whole country the House of Representatives has "thrown down the gauntlet" to the White House. The bill is now being referred for consideration by the Senate, where, as is known, the Republicans are in the majority. Very experienced commentators predict defeat for almost all the amendments. However, it seems to me that everything will not end so simply. M. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, declared today that he intends to submit a proposal for a moratorium on nuclear explosions -- the chief object of White House hatred. "By all accounts, the moratorium will receive considerable support," THE WASHINGTON POST points out.

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USSR MEDIA ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECHES

Reagan's Address

PM291431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Press Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 24 September in connection with the U.S. President's speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, made a statement. A general assessment of that propaganda speech, he said, was made right there, at the General Assembly, in E.A. Shevardnadze's speech. This time, too, the President's speech abounded in aspects that deform the real situation -- particularly as regards the Soviet Union's policy. This time, too, the President was guided in his assessments by anti-Soviet cliches and by information far removed from reality. We unfortunately did not see in that speech any elements of the new thinking which is dictated by the realities of the nuclear and space age.

The President deemed it possible to violate the confidential nature of correspondence at the highest level and expounded the contents of his 25 July letter to M.S. Gorbachev with the obvious aim of embroidering the American position on these issues. He tried to present certain American proposals advanced in the course of correspondence as ideal recipes for solving the problems that have arisen at the nuclear arms talks.

However, the President did not say that before that he had received M.S. Gorbachev's 19 June message containing the Soviet side's precise and clear constructive proposals concerning a quite complete system of possible solutions to the chief aspects of the security problem -- proposals relating to space, strategic offensive, medium-range nuclear, nuclear operational-tactical, chemical, and conventional arms. At the same time, that message to the President indicated the wide range of measures drawn up by us in a new way to step up control and strengthen confidence-building measures. Then, too, the President was apprised of the significance of the atmosphere taking shape around Soviet-American relations. It was suggested that the President focus attention on the following spheres, where, given the mutual desire, it is possible to make progress which could take the form of accords at a summit meeting: space and strategic offensive arms, medium-range missiles in Europe, the ending of nuclear tests. Specific organizational measures were also proposed to elaborate such solutions -- the holding of several working meetings at the level of specialists to examine these problems on a strictly business plane.

Nor did the President say how the Soviet side reacted to the American approach expounded in his 25 July message, which the President disclosed.

This gap will have to be filled in. The President lavished praise on the American approach to the ABM Treaty. But our side had already pointed out to the President that the American position provides merely for that unlimited-duration treaty to exist just for a further 5-7 years. Meanwhile, work would be carried out which would destroy it. The result is not progress but violation even of what had been agreed on earlier. [paragraph continued]

We for our part have proposed that any work in the sphere of space ABM systems be confined to laboratories, but their response to us is to lavish praise on "star wars" weapons, propose the development [razrabotka] of space weapons and their testing on ranges, and declare in advance their intention to begin the deployment of large-scale ABM systems in 507 years' time and thereby nullify the treaty. The President has been warned that we will not agree to this. We see this approach, which is passed off as a "new" one, as just a roundabout route to securing military superiority. We have already told the President that we do not intend to help the United States in its desire to burst into space with weapons. We will do everything to make such efforts worthless, to frustrate them. And no one must have any doubt that we have all the possibilities for this, which we will, if necessary, utilize.

The President has been told that the USSR firmly stands for strengthening the regime of the ABM Treaty. Precisely this consideration lies at the basis of our position on keeping work inside laboratory walls and on strict observance of the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years. In this case it would be possible -- and this has been put to the President -- to reach agreement on significant reductions of strategic offensive arms. We are ready to undertake this without delay, and in this way it would be shown in practice that neither side seeks military superiority.

The groundless allegation of some kind of "belittling" by the Soviet Union of "the need to reduce offensive arms" sounded a strange note, to say the least, in the President's speech. For the President well knows that we were the first to propose a 50-percent reduction in the nuclear arms of the USSR and the United States that are capable of reaching each other's territory, with a total ban on space strike arms and the renunciation of attempts to spread the arms race into space. Merely taking into account the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a radical step and with a view to finding a mutually acceptable agreement, we proposed to the Americans an interim variant of a solution.

If we speak of a really radical approach to the question of eliminating nuclear weapons -- about which there is such a lot of talk in the President's speech -- precisely this was proposed in M.S. Gorbachev's speech as long ago as 15 January, when a program for the phased total elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century was put forward. This is our platform, which makes it possible to remove the nuclear threat once and for all and eliminate all kinds of nuclear weapons -- strategic, medium-range, and tactical. But the President preferred to overlook this principled stand of ours, on which the Soviet Union's practical policy in the disarmament sphere is built.

The President's speech also presented in a distorted light the USSR's stand on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. And its essence, as we have repeatedly pointed out to the President, is that the USSR insists on the total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. However, taking account of the U.S. lack of readiness to take such a step now, we have suggested to the President examining the possibility of an interim solution. But our aim remains as before -- we advocate lthe total elimination of Soviet and American missiles of this type in Europe.

The President avoided giving his consent to the ending of all nuclear tests in the very near future, although he was not sparing of words to the effect that a total nuclear test ban is some "long-term aim" of the United States.

The whole world paid attention to the famous "seven ifs" in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO's chief editor. [paragraph continues]

And you would think that the U.S. President must know our viewpoint that a nuclear power's attitude to ending nuclear tests is the touchstone of its policy in the sphere of disarmament and international security and in the matter of preserving peace in general. We have repeatedly expressed to the President our conviction that the question of ending nuclear tests can be solved. Verification [kontrol] of such a ban long ago ceased to be an obstacle. Political will is all that is needed now to put an end to nuclear tests. The U.S. Administration's desire, demonstrated by President Reagan in his UN speech, to avoid solving this key problem of totally ending all nuclear tests and the continuing attempts to shift it to the plane of discussion of other questions create profound disappointment in us, and not only in us. That speech and also an analysis of the American positions at the talks once again lead us to a thought which we have already put to President Reagan: Is the American leadership at all ready and does it really want to seek agreements which would lead to the ending of the arms race and to real disarmament? As for the Soviet leadership, it takes a serious and responsible approach to problems of preventing war and reducing nuclear arms and formulates its proposals in a specific and businesslike way, taking the other side's interests into account. As M.S. Gorbachev said in the aforementioned RUDE PRAVO interview, "by our actions and initiatives we seek to strengthen the peoples' hope that the situation can be changed and that there is a ready alternative to confrontation."

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

Shevardnadze, Reagan Speeches

LD272345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev, with New York correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin]

[Text] [Fadeyev] Greetings, comrades. A general political discussion continued throughout this week at the world community headquarters in New York at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. At the session, heads of states and governments and foreign affairs ministers put forward their views from the platform on the situation in the world, on problems of disarmament and international security. You, comrades, know well that from the platform at the General Assembly the speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was heard, in which he set forth the position of our country, our government, and the millions of Soviet people on the state of affairs in the world at present. U.S. President Reagan also spoke to participants at the General Assembly session. Of course, delegates at the session as well as the world public as a whole had waited with interest for these two speeches. Today, the world continues to react to them and I would like to ask our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Zvyagin to tell us what the delegates at the session and the political observers are taking note of in connection with both these speeches. Let us start with the U.S. President's speech.

[Zvyagin] This speech had everything in it, except the main thing. There were no specific proposals, not even an apparent desire really to ensure peace and security for the people of the world on the basis of equality and respect for legal rights, sovereignty, and the independence of all nations. Moreover, on one of the most important matters on the agenda, the problem of halting nuclear tests, the U.S. leader said, and I quote: I urge the Soviet Union to join us, that is to say the United States, in practical, realizable steps to limit nuclear tests. And this in conditions when our country has already for 14 months unilaterally observed a nuclear moratorium and has repeatedly urged the United States to joint it. Here, for example, is the way Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, commented on that speech:

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Czech with superimposed Russian translation] When, from the platform of the General Assembly, the President of the United States appealed to the USSR to support the idea of a nuclear moratorium and to begin to act in this direction, I could not make any sense of what he was saying. After all, the Soviet Union announced the moratorium a long time ago and observes it. It is not a worthwhile cause to prove that white is black; such an unconstructive policy is obvious to all the delegates at the session. [end recording]

[Fadeyev] Now for the attitude of the American mass media to the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation.

[Zvyagin] Official propaganda here is doing everything to hush up or distort country's peace proposals and present things in such a way that it is not the Soviet Union but precisely the United States that is conducting a desperate struggle to force the Soviet Union to sit down at the negotiating table and to adopt the American compromise proposals. True, in the past months in the context of the observance by our country of a moratorium on nuclear tests, in the face of the very specific, large-scale, compromise proposals of our country, it is more and more difficult for Washington to hush up the USSR's position.

Under these conditions, an attempt is now being made to distract the attention of the American public and perhaps the world public from the main issues -- the problem of disarmament, of the nuclear moratorium, and so on -- by minor issues. An attempt is also being made to present things in such a way that any agreements to curtail the arms race would allegedly only be advantageous to the Soviet Union, that only the Soviet Union needs funds to be released for social necessities. And this in a situation when in the United States there are millions of unemployed, hungry, homeless, and unfortunate people; when the figures for the foreign and national debt of the United States staggers the imagination, and while the economy of the country suffers cruelly beneath the burden of military expenditure.

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USSR: SHEVARDNADZE'S UN ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Meets Mexican President

LD261818 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Thursday met with Mexican President Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado who had arrived here to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

During the exchange of opinions, the Soviet Side voiced support for the initiatives by the heads of state and government of six countries of different continents for removing the nuclear threat and keeping outer space peaceful. The Soviet foreign minister recalled the conviction, expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his reply to a recent message from the leaders of these countries, that joint efforts to bridle the arms race and stop nuclear testing would finally materialize in practical measures leading to that important goal.

The Mexican president spoke with satisfaction about the Soviet leadership's constructive initiatives and stressed the significance of its extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987.

A shared desire was reaffirmed to strengtehn the traditional friendship of the people of the USSR and Mexico and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of enhancing peace and international security.

Meets Iraqi Minister

LD261148 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on Thursday. During the talk he pointed out that the Soviet Union firmly stood out for the earliest end to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, its political settlement in line with generally recognized rules of international law and was ready to contribute to efforts in this area. T. 'Aziz confirmed Iraq's support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at liquidating nuclear weapons, stopping nuclear explosions, preventing arms from outer space and establishing extensive international cooperation between states on an equal basis.

The two sides voiced support for developing further friendly relations between the USSR and Iraq and expanding fruitful cooperation between them in various spheres.

Meets FRG's Genscher

LD261206 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor, FRG minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday. In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere [TASS Russian at 1025 GMT in an identical report, uses delovaya ostanovka], views were exchanged on ways to preserve European and universal peace. The meeting has been a continuation of the frank discussions held during the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev with Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Moscow in July this year.

The sides noted that the serious agreements reached at Stockholm on reducing the level of military danger in Europe are convincing evidence of the realism of the effort to strengthen the security of states through political methods. The sides have agreed that the success of Stockholm should give an added impulse to the talks on the limitations and development of a constructive dialogue between all states irrespective of their social system.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that mere statements on the wish for an improvement of the situation and reaching agreements are not enough. It takes practical deeds contributing to an end to nuclear testing, elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and prevention of the arms race in outer space. The mutual intention has been stressed to contrubute to the development of mutually beneficial trade, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other ties between the two countries.

Meets Ghanaian Minister

LD261945 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- During the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Obed Asamoah, secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana for foreign affairs, held on Thursday, the sides favoured more active efforts to remove the nuclear threat, strengthen international peace and security and establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and in Africa in particular. The sides expressed a mutual desire for developing further and strengthening Soviet-Ghanaian cooperation in the interests of the two nations and the cause of peace.

Meets Belgium's Tindemans

LD261954 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbure of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Minister, had a talk on Thursday with Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign affairs. Emphasizing the positive significance of the results of the stockholm conference, the sides confirmed the commitment of the two countries to the development of the European process in all spheres, the desire for contributing to the dynamic and resultative holding of the Vienna meeting of countries participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

As it has been emphasized in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, Stockholm has become a victory of common sense and a gain for all the 35 countries participating in the conference.

While discussing the issues of the 41st U.N. General Assembly, the ministers favoured the achievement of such important goals of the U.N. as the prohibition of all nuclear arms tests, prevention of an arms race in outer space and strengthening of peace and security. The sides expressed confidence that expansion and deepening of Soviet-Belgian cooperation would conform to the interests of both nations and the aims of strengthening peace and mutual understanding in Europe.

Talks With Japan's Kuranari

OW270625 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] At a meeting in New York with Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze explained Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's major proposals which he made in Vladivostok concerning security, peace, and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. The proposals, he said, apply to Japan too, which has become a major power in many areas under the nonnuclear principles which it pursues as a national policy.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze noted that the policy of the Japanese Government in pressing for Japan's participation in the "star wars" plan with its economic, scientific and technological resources does not (?contribute to) international security.

In their discussion of bilateral issues, the two foreign ministers agree to work for further development of relations between the two countries through continued political negotiations.

Meets Cypriot President

LD270648 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with President Spiros Kiprianou of the Republic of Cyprus here on Friday. Matters of the development of Soviet-Cyprus relations as well as a number of topical international problems were discussed during the conversation which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

"The Soviet Union, striving for the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, consistently comes out in favour of an improvement of the situation in the Mediterranean, in favour of achieving a lasting, just and comprehensive settlement with the problem of Cyprus and in favour of convening with this end in view a widely-representative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations," Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out.

The president of Cyprus welcomed the directedness of the USSR's peace initiatives, particularly singling out the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

Meets Indian Counterpart

LD270653 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and foreign minister of the USSR, met here Friday with Shiv Shanker, leader of the Indian delegation to the 41st Session of the U.N. General Assembly Session and minister for foreign affairs and commerce of India.

They expressed profound satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Indian friendship and all-round cooperation and reaffirmed the identity or proximity of their countries' positions on the key problems of the times.

The Indian side's attention was called to major foreign policy initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including his statement announcing the extension of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, and a proposal by a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The Soviet side spoke highly of the activities of the Delhi group of six and the decisions of the non-algined in Harare directed at preventing nuclear war, stopping the arms race and promoting equitable cooperation.

Meets Sweden's Andersson

LD270656 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 27 Sep (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, had a meeting here Friday with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson. Note was taken of the need for all countries to step up their efforts to remove the threat of war. In this connection a high opinion was confirmed of the initiatives made by the leaders of the countries of the Delhi group of six aimed at putting an end to nuclear testing and bridling the arms race.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Sten Andersson hailed the attainment of a weighty result at the Stockholm Conference, pointing out the constructive role played in achieving the mutually acceptable accord by all states interested in a continued development of the Helsinki process.

Talks With Ethiopian Minister

LD270702 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 27 September (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia, here on Friday.

The two countries' determination to press for a radical improvement of the international situation, for the termination of and a ban on nuclear tests, for real headway in the cause of nuclear disarmement, for a just political settlement of regional conflict situations and, in particular, for the earliest elimination of the hotbed of war danger and racism in the south of Africa was reaffirmed during the conversation. The sides specially pointed out that headway in all these directions would promote a solution to the urgent tasks of improving international economic relations and releasing material resources for the purposes of socio-economic progress.

The need to begin a dialogue at the United Nations organisation concerning the establishment of a comprehensive system of international peace and security in all its components was emphasised.

Meets Zimbabwean Counterpart

LD282351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 29 Sep (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze met Zimbabwean foreign minister Witness Mangwende, here on Sunday. In the course of friendly conversation, a high mark was given to the psotive results of the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Nonaligned Movement. Mangwende's attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorbachev's message to the conference. The Nonaligned Movement's growing role in world affairs, its active speeches in favor of preventing nuclear war, halting nuclear tests, harnessing the arms race, releasing means for development, and strengthening the security of all were noted.

Meets Australian Minister

LD290020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2318 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze had a conversation on Sunday here with Australian Foreign Minister W. Hayden. The increased activity of dialogue between the two countries at various levels and the mutual interest in attaching a regular character to it was noted with satisfaction.

Eduard Shevardnadze underlined the importance of strengthening security and establishing international cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region in the right of the program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July of this year. Soviet support for the creation of non-nuclear zones in various regions of the world and in particular in the south part of the Pacific was confirmed.

Talks With Nicaragua's D'Escoto

LD300830 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 30 September (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, met here on Monday with Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto. During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides stressed the need for invigorating the efforts by peace-loving nations to end nuclear tests, curb the arms race and create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Receives Austrian Minister

PM011133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 p 4

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- The pressing need for efficient steps to be taken toward ending nuclear tests and the arms race as a whole, preventing it from spreading to outer space, and developing broad international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space was noted in the course of the talk held on Monday between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze, and Austria's Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch.

The interlocutors welcomed the successful completion of the Stockholm conference. Attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorvbachev's statement that the accords reached at the conference are important not only as they are. The accords improve prospects of establishing a stable situation in Europe.

Peter Jankowitsch touched upon the Austrian side's efforts being undertaken to ensure conditions for the successful holding in Vienna in November this year of the follow-up meeting of representatives of the States, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is designed to promote further consolidation of the all-European process.

Confers With Egyptian Minister

PM011419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] A meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and Egyptian foreign minister, touched on questions of the development of bilateral relations and the settlement of the situation in the Near East, as well as certain international problems of mutual interest.

Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid responded positively to the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives aimed at the eradication of the nuclear threat, the stopping and prohibition of nuclear tests, the implementation of real steps on the path of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of an arms race in space, and the formation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

/12858
CSO: 5200/1022

RELATED ISSUES

USSR MEDIA ON SHEVARDNADZE'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

Talk With Clark

LD011938 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Ottawa October 1 TASS — Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, paying an official visit to Canada, today began talks with Canada's Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark.

In accordance with the Soviet-Canadian protocol in consultations, the sides had a detailed exchange of opinions on different aspects of the world situation, primarily on the vital problem of our time, the lessening of dangerous tensions and the ensuring of world security.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the complex of Soviet initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the field of disarmament, the implementation of which would make it possible to rid mankind of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The ending of nuclear weapons tests could become a most effective practical step towards the removal of the nuclear threat. In this context emphasis was laid on the importance of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which had been extended four times.

In the course of a detailed exchange of views, which passed in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, the ministers called for the early prohibition of chemical weapons and tangible results in the limitation and reduction of other weapons of mass destruction.

Both sides stressed the basic importance of the forthcoming Soviet-America summit in Reykjavik, on which the people of the whole world were pinning hopes for an improvement in the world situation and the creation of a sound base for real progress towards disarmament.

It was stressed that the successful completion of the Stockholm conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe was meeting the interests of all the participants in the European process and contributing towards stronger security and cooperation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. The ministers called for a constructive atmosphere at the forthcoming Vienna follow-up meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Dinner Speech

LD021052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 2 October (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is here on an official visit, spoke on Wednesday at a dinner given by Charles Joseph Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs. He said:

Until comparatively recently it was considered sufficient to build interstate relations in such a way that disputes should not grow into conflicts. while fields of cooperation should be expanded.

Today this is not enough. For in the modern world there exist forces capable at any moment of affecting the destiny of our relations in a way we would neither wish nor desire. Such are the realities of the nuclear-space age, and no country is in a position to close its eyes to them now.

In our time, security, if it is thought of as peace and stability for all, has become multidimensional. It cannot be reliably ensured without the liquidation of nuclear weapons and a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space armaments.

It will not become lasting unless the levels of military confrontation go down, unless conventional weapons and armed forces are reduced. Equally necessary is the strengthening of confidence, the implementation of military detente measures and the creation of mechanisms for adequate monitoring of the observance of agreeements. And finally, all this needs to be underpinned by persistent cooperation in the economic and humanitarian fields, the development of contacts among people, and exchange of information.

Guided by these criteria, which are fully in keeping with the UN Charter, M.S. Gorbachev has called for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security and has put forward concrete proposals on all components of such a system. It is built around the idea of a nuclear-free world, expounded by him in the statement of 15 January of this year.

We are afforded satisfacton by the fact that Canada, too, advocated the reduction and, eventually, liquidation of nuclear armaments. This provides foundation for counting on the closest and most fruitful interaction with your country in this very important field.

We realize that much -- especially in questions of nuclear and space weapons -- depends on the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Now, in spite of all the difficulties and problems, the possibility has objectively arisen for achieving progress on this key component of security. That is precisely why M.S. Gorbachev offered U.S. President Reagan an urgent meeting to jointly stimulate the reaching of appropriate accords.

We appreciate the position of the Government of Canada, which has positively received the accord on the Soviet-U.S. summit.

We in the Soviet Union listen carefully to your appraisal of the world situation. We are interested to hear your speech at the 41st UN General Assembly Session.

At the same time we feel that Canada's authority regarding what it has to say in favor of achievement of weighty agreements is sufficient for it to be taken into account by its allies.

This would be in the interests of all states. As we understood it, the Canadian side would welcome a Soviet-U.S. accord on a mutual moratorium on nuclear tests, or talks about a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons test.

We know that Canada advocates the elimination of chemical weapons. Our delegations keep in touch on this problem at the conference in Geneva. Their contacts will become much more fruitful if they do not restrict themselves to technical details and go straight on to the political aspect.

Also being discussed a the Geneva conference is the problem of preventing an arms race in space. We are resolutely in favor of keeping space exclusively for peaceful cooperation.

Cooperation between our countries could be particularly fruitful in the sphere of European security. Both our countries have every right to count the success of the Stockholm conference in their scores.

It is extremely important to bring the spirit of mutual undertanding which triumphed there to the Vienna meeting to CSCE participant states. We are prepared to cooperate energetically with the Canadian side in order to promote the dynamic and meaninful work of that forum.

The Soviet Union and Canada are Pacific states. Our common interests are that the region is not turned into an arena of military rivalry. As M.S. Gorbachev said in his Vladivostok speech, we would like to have an objective discussion with Canada on this matter.

Gorbachev Message to Mulroney

LD022333 Moscow TASS in English 2321 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 3 October (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is paying an official visit here, had a meeting on Thursday with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Eduard Shevardnadze handed to the Canadian leader a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the sides had an indepth exchange of opinion on a number of key international problems and on bilateral relations.

The attention of the Canadian side was drawn to the Soviet Union's major foreign-policy initiatives, the implementation of which could make it possible really to put an end to the arms race and bring about a drastic turn towards improvements in the world situation.

Shevardnadze observed that it was up to all states to contribute to the process of establishing a comprehensive system of international security in our interrelated and interdependent world.

Canada enjoys sufficient weight in world affairs and can constructively facilitate the development of this process. This applies to the termination of nuclear tests, elaboration of the convention on a total ban on chemical weapons, establishment of the international regime for the safe development of nuclear engineering and several other topical problems.

The sides reaffirmed that they regarded the termination of the arms race on earth and the prevention of it in outer space as top-priority tasks of their foreign policy.

The Soviet side noted that he proposals for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, contained in the address by the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, were directed at lowering significantly the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Eduard Shevardnadze had on Thursday his final conversation with Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark. The sides continued to discuss some aspects of the world situation, including regional problems. The Canadian side showed interest in the initiatives formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev to ensure security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. The sides examined in practical terms a complex of questions of Soviet-Canadian relations in the political, trade, economic and other fields.

News Conference

LD030402 Moscow TASS in English 0349 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 3 October (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Canada on Thursday. Addressing journalists, he said:

"I believe that our conversations, given the immense political load, were held in a very correct atmosphere. We found rather great proximity on questions related to nuclear and space armaments, the importance of observing and consolidating the regime of limiting and reducing armaments, the desirability of an expert exchange of views on problems of conventional armaments, and the development of the all-European process.

In connection with the later, both sides expressed satisfaction with the successful completion of the Stockholm Conference, and we agreed that the USSR and Canada would continue their interaction in the future in order to ensure the dynamic holding of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

The problem of strengthening security in Asia and the Pacific region in the light of the proposals advanced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok was a new subject of our discussions. There is understanding that the discussion of the problem ought to be continued."

"I would like to express gratitude to the Government of Canada for making a contribution to the preparation of the summit by agreeing, taking the circumstance into consideration, that we shorten our already brief stay here.

"As you know, the proposal to hold a summit in Iceland was made by Mikhail Gorbachev.

"What did the Soviet leadership proceed from when making this step? I will answer briefly: From the quite disquieting state of affiars that developed around the question of nuclear and space arms. There had arisen a serious danger that if urgent measures were not taken to righten the state of things, international security might prove beyond the line from where it would be difficult to return to the road of limiting and reducing arms.

"Broad support for our proposal indicates that it meets the interests of peace and universal security.

Departure for Mexico

LD022311 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2257 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Ottawa, 3 October (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, who was in Canada on an official visit, left by air for Mexico on 2 October.

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CSO: 5200/1022

RELATED ISSUES

USSR REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO MEXICO

Talks With Sepulveda

LD032024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 October (TASS)--Talks took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico.

In an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation, the ministers agreed that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik is acquiring prime importance for the radical improvement of the situation in the world and for ensuring tangible results in the field of disarmament.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the attention of the Mexican side to the USSR's foreign policy proposals on issues of limiting armaments and disarmament. It was noted that the Soviet initiatives open up a realistic path toward the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere by the year 2000. A complete ban on nuclear tests would be the first and most natural step in this direction.

Bernardo Sepulveda expressed a positive opinion about the Soviet Union's proposals and specific actions aimed at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear destruction and at the rebirth of detente. He confirmed Mexico's willingness to promote efforts in that direction, including efforts within the framework of the Delhi Six.

De la Madrid Talks

LD040742 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 October (TASS)--Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, on Friday had a conversation with the President of Mexico Miquel de la Madrid.

Eduard Shevardnadze presented to Miguel de la Madrid a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

Some pressing international problems as well as questions of Soviet-Mexican relations were discussed during the conversation that passed in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

Special attention was given to questions connected with safeguarding international security, curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space, and prohibiting nuclear tests.

Miguel de la Madrid welcomed the Soviet foreign policy initiatives in this field, which open the way for eliminating nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Eduard Shevardnadze spoke highly of the efforts made by Mexico, which plays an active role in the "Delhi Six," to find ways of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The need to establish a new international economic order and the close interconnection of the problem of disarmament and development were stressed.

Discusses Disarmament

PA050317 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] During his visit to the Mexican Senate, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said the USSR has decided to halt nuclear tests as proof of a real intention to end the arms race.

He said the USSR has proposed to the United States a resumption at the highest level of bilateral and trilateral disarmament talks. During his visit to the Senate, Shevardnadze disclosed at this moment there are 50,000 atomic bombs, most in the possession of the United States and the USSR. He added detonation of these bombs would kill the world's population because nuclear energy does not respect borders, nor ideological nor political differences.

After breakfasting with Mexican senators, Shevardnadze visited the headquarters of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, where he talked to PRI leaders about the role of political parties for disarmament. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, Shevardnadze visited the Siqueiros Cultural Center. He told those present that it was difficult to talk about a formula to achieve peace, but that we must struggle to make peace possible.

The second day of Shevardnadze's visit to Mexico ended with a visit to the National Anthropology Museum. He visited the Mistec, Olmec, and Mayan rooms. He said that it is possible to free mankind of nuclear weapons in this century and that much depends on the results of the talks between the USSR and the United State.

The Mexican senators, headed by Antonio Riva Palacio Lopez, president of the Senate, had a private breakfast with Shevardnadze. According to a Senate report, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said disarmament is fundamental for development and for the establishment of a new international economic order. He added that if no immediate progress is reached in the disarmament negotiations between the United States and the USSR, his government will make public everything discussed during the negotiations, so the world will know who is telling the truth and who is lying.

Shevardnadze publicly recognized the pacifist efforts of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member. He suggested the group be more aggressive toward the United States and the USSR [as heard].

Senator Riva Palacio referred to the Mexican Senate's concern to have the USSR ratify the Law of the Sea Treaty. [passage omitted]

Press Conference

LD051052 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 October (TASS)--Upon completion of his visit to Mexico, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, gave a press conference here for Soviet and foreign newsmen, he said:

The nuclear space age has completely reshaped the notions of time and space, cancelled the remoteness factor and faced the entire mankind with the need to make a choice. I wish to stress, the whole mankind.

The troubles and problems of many countries also concern everybody. The consequences of deep economic stagnation can have unpredictable effects for the whole world economic system. And nobody will be able to resolve his problems on his own, if an end is not put to the weapons race, especially the nuclear weapons race, the creation of space weapons is not stopped, and the levels of military confrontation is not lowered.

Events have taken place in the world which make it possible to forecast the political weather for tomorrow.

As a result of the successful meeting in Stockholm, certain difficult questions pertaining to the military activity of states, say, the question of inspection and verification, have been solved for the first time so as to promote stronger trust. The documents of the Stockholm conference contain many other things that could be usefully applied beyond the boundaries of the European continent.

As you must know well, a no small number of states whose socio-political system differs, I would say fundamentally differs, from our own, are situated around the Soviet Union. Turkey, for one. Quite enough weapons are concentrated on its territory and, mind you, these are aimed directly at the Soviet Union, the United States maintains it presence there as well, and there are tens of bases on which nuclear-capable U.S. air force planes are stationed, too.

Nonetheless, we have good, stable, goodneighborly relations with Turkey and we have never incited opposition forces there to try and topple the existing authority. Much less financed them.

The new thinking in the nuclear and space age demand from every government the desire and ability to rise above its prejudices and bias.

A tidal wave of rejection of nuclear weapons and nuclear testing has swept the world. I am confident that with time the politicians advocating the preservation of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and space arms, will be compelled to seek other jobs.

But in the meantime new types of weapons are being developed. It is claimed in the United States nowadays that electromagnetic guns, in development for "star wars", may become the most potent weapon of the 21st century and can be used in conventional warfare on the land surface. This means that a "double" of nuclear weapons is being designed.

M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized more than once that the Soviet Union does not want to decide the destinies of mankind alone or with someone else.

But if the other side encroaches on them, we will be compelled to develop such weapons that would guarantee the security of our country. We would like to avoid the second option. It is really unacceptable to either us or to mankind.

In these conditions the Soviet leadership arrived at the conclusion that the situation should be clarified and that primarily our strategic relations with the United States of America should be clarified. M.S. Gorbachev wrote to President Reagan proposing, as you must well know, to hold a meeting on October 11-12 in Iceland and to discuss directly all this, the urgent problems.

The meeting in Iceland is of paramount importance for us all, for any country. And we hope that it will end with a practical result so eagerly awaited by all.

PRAVDA on Shevardnadze Mexico Trip

PM071001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Mexican Joint Communique"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 October--E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was on an official visit to Mexico 2-5 October 1986 at the invitation of the Mexican Government conveyed by Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda.

The USSR and Mexican foreign ministers emphasized that the defense of peace is the most urgent problem of our time and that the preservation of human civilization is a cause of all people. With regard to the threatening development of arsenals of means of destruction and increasingly sophisticated military equipment, which places all mankind in jeopardy, they emphasized that international security must be achieved by politcal means, by way of the reduction and complete liquidation of mass annihilation weapons and other disarmament measures. Absolute priority among such measures must be given to the destruction of nuclear weapons. Not a single country, not a single government can avoid the responsibility for accomplishing this task, particularly those which have nuclear weapons.

Both sides agreed on the urgent need to curb and terminate the arms race on earth and prevent its transfer to outer space, which belongs to all mankind and must be utilized exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The ministers declared that, in parallel with the rigorous adherence to agreements limiting the nuclear arms race, it is an immediate task to reach new agreements on reductions of all types of nuclear weapons and means for their delivery and on banning the testing, production, and deployment of space weapons. Peace and coexistence among states can be based only on observance of the principles and norms of international law, which they have accepted.

Having noted that close line between disarmament and development, both sides spoke in favor of the need to switch resources currently expended on armaments to the needs of socioeconomic development.

The ministers discussed the contents of the "Mexico Declaration" adopted by the leaders of the six countries and emphasized that the initiative in favor of peace and disarmament contained in this declaration is an important step in the cause of achieving disarmament and ensuring peace and international security and contributes to detente and the process of political dialogue among the states of the international community.

E.A. Shevardnadze confirmed the Soviet Union's support for the basic goals of the "Mexico Declaration," expressed earlier in M.S. Gorbachev's message in reply to the six countries' leaders.

B. Sepulveda emphasized that Mexico highly values the support given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the "Mexico Declaration" and believes that this support is a great incentive to continued activity by the "Six" for the sake of peace and disarmament.

In the course of the talks the ministers emphasized in particular the importance of the halting of nuclear tests for the conclusion of a treaty on the complete prohibition of such tests as a necessary step toward nuclear disarmament. They also noted that termination of nuclear tests is fully attainable on the basis of an absolutely reliable verification [kontrol] system. In this regard, B. Sepulveda positively assessed the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which it has unilaterally observed for more than a year now.

Both ministers are convinced that the creation of nuclear-free zones is an important step in favor of peace and the curbing of the arms race. E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet Union supports the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America and advocated the strengthening of that treaty and of the region's nuclear-free status. The sides also expressed support for various initiatives aimed at the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

E.A. Shevardnadze explained the essence of the foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union this year, particularly the proposal on the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction by the end of the century, which includes a ban on space weapons.

In this regard B. Sepulveda declared that the Mexican Government positively assesses these initiatives and considers them a significant contribution to the international climate, and the strenthening of confidence among states.

The USSR and Mexican foreign ministers emphasized the united Nation's role in the system of interstate relations and the great importance of its activity in the interest of peaceful solution of international conflicts and the struggle for disarmament and for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and security.

Expressing concern with regard to attempts that have been made to diminish the international organization's importance, the ministers confirmed their countries' commitment to the principles and goals of the UN Charter and pledged to make maximum efforts to enhance the efficiency fo that organization.

E.A. Shevardnadze declared that the Soviet Government attaches particular importance to the maintenance of peace in Europe, has for this purpose put forward various initiatives aimed at the limitation and reduction of arms and armed forces in the region, and is also encouraging dialogue among European countries as a means for creating a climate of detente which will help reduce the threat of war. The sides emphasized the importance of the all-European process which began in Helsinki and positively assessed the results of the Stockholm conference, which reflect the beginnings of a new approach to problems of security, confidence, and disarmament in Europe.

As regards relations between the USSR and the United States, E.A. Shevardnadze noted the Soviet government's desire for their improvement. In this context he emphasized the importance of the Reykjavik meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan as an important step in the process of elaborating [vyrabotka] specific agreements on fundamental problems which could mark the beginning of a new stage in relations between the two countries and could help create an atmosphere of peace and confidence among states.

For his part, B. Sepulveda declared that the Mexican Government attaches great inportance to the renewal fo this dialogue and the process of detente.

Mexico's Sepulveda Speech

LD041033 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 October (TASS)--Soviet Union's extension of its nuclear test moratorium until January next year can give an exclusively important impetus to another nations and facilitates the conclusion of an agreement banning the testing, Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda has pointed out. He spoke on Friday at a dinner in honour of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, currently on an official visit here. Noting that in the nuclear age problems of security, progress and cooperation of nations acquired special urgency and importance, the minister said:

"Not a single government should put up with persistent confrontation. The decision taken by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to meet in Reykjavik gives rise to hopes for the revival of the real process of detente that would lead to constructive peace.

"Mexico links with the forthcoming meeting the possibilities for establishing a climate of trust and making progress toward agreements on the prohibition of the use of outer space for military purposes. My government is of the opinion that agreements banning chemical weapons and medium-range missiles should also be reached. This would promote to a significant degree the relaxation of tensions in Europe, as well as in other regions where the threat to international peace exists.

Shevardnadze Reply Speech

PM071321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report of speech by Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze at 4 October [as published] dinner in Mexico City in his honor in reply to speech by Mexican Foreign Minister B. Sepulveda under the general heading "Visit to Mexico"]

[Excerpts] We see your country's positive actions in many spheres of world politics and international relations, and they prompt our respect.

It is appropriate here to recall the Tlatelolco Treaty, formulated with Mexico's most active participation. This action led to a vast area of the globe becoming a nuclear-free zone.

A vivid example of Mexico's contribution to resolving major security problems is provided by its activity within the group of six states and, in specific terms, by its active support for the demands for a complete ban on nuclear explosions.

The identity of our two countries' views on the main processing occurring in the world is satisfying.

The USSR and Mexico share concern at the lack of real progress in the cause of nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the spread of the arms race to space, and many other problems.

One of the most acute problems is poverty and need in many countries. A substantial material base is needed to end that. The only realistic, fair, and most rational way to create it is to end the arms race and redistribute the resources thus freed in favor of the deprived nations.

We believe that our two states could cooperate actively to realize the concept of creating an all-embracing security system. A proposal on that score has been submitted to the United Nations and is being actively discussed there. Broad opportunities are opening up there for our parallel efforts. We have a common understanding of the need to achieve the full and universal elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

The USSR and Mexico are Pacific Ocean states. M.S. Gorbachev's recent speech in Vladivostok expounded conceptual ideas on ways of strengthening security in the Pacific.

We think that on this issue, too, our cooperation with Mexico would be useful and would meet the interests of strengthening international stability.

We were glad to learn that the Mexican Government welcomes the accord on the meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik and supports the attainment of practical results at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

However much the opponents of detente try to divert attention from this event, it will remain central to international life. The central item on the agenda is the attainment of practical results in the sphere of nuclear and space arms. All states are interested in the practical effect of the meeting.

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CSO: 5200/1022

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY ON INF PROPOSALS, MBFR

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 September (TASS)--Recently, foreign press has been speculating on "new American proposals" on medium-range missiles. Addressing a briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, described it as a fresh deliberate leakage of information aimed at influencing world public opinion and winning its support for the U.S. stand. This is done in violations of the confidential character of the Geneva talks. We are for a strict observance of the understanding on the strictly working character of the Geneva discussions, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said. As far as the state of things with the problem of medium-range missiles is concerned, the Soviet proposals on that score constitute a good basis for a mutually acceptable compromise.

The USSR insists on a total elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in the European zone. Yet, considering the unpreparedness of the USA to make such a step now, the USSR proposed that the possibility of an intermediate solution be examined. This is a highly promising trend. There is a possibility to draw the postions closer. The Soviet side will do everything in its power, the rest is up to the U.S.; side.

As regards the Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that they had no relation whasoever to Europe but were a counter to the American forward-based systems in Asia. The Soviet Union is prepared not to increase the number of its medium-range missiles deployed in the east of the country on the understanding that no American nuclear systems reaching Soviet territory will be additionally deployed in Asia.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said in connection with the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe which had reopened in Vienna on Thursday that the Soviet Delegation had arrived to those talks with the Soviet leadership's mandate to conduct them constructively with a view to achieving real progress. Amazement was voiced at the briefing over the statement of the American President, who on Thursday had misrepresented the Soviet position. Meanwhile, the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry continued, there are on the table at the Vienna talks the poposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries, which are seeking substantial cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments. These proposals indeed are offering meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw said on this score either by Washington or by the other NATO capitals.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR REPORTAGE ON THAELMANN CEREMONY ACTIVITIES

Gorbachev Speech

LD030808 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 October (TASS)--Follows the text of remarks by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to Ernest Thaelmann, in Moscow today.

Nowadays our duty is to caution the world public the arms race makes the partition between peace and war ever more thinner. And we do not cease to repeat the militarization of outer space is a step to war. We are calling for ending nuclear tests and for starting to reduce the stocks of nuclear weapons in earnest and on a large scale.

The communists are convinced a nuclear apocalypse is not a fatal inevitability. Mankind can avert the terrible threat which hangs over it.

Cooperation and mutual understanding in matters of war and peace is the call of the nuclear and space age. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we shall continue honestly and energetically to strive for that and to look for political ways to remove the war danger.

Our proposal to Ronald Reagan to hold a working meeting, so to say, was prompted precisely by these considerations. We have one and the same objective here to start, at last, the realization of our accords reached in Geneva with the President of the United States.

I think this fully meets the interests of both the Soviet and American peoples and all the peoples in the world.

Honecker Address

DW031131 East Berlin Television Service in German 0717 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at a ceremony in Moscow marking the unveiling of a monument to Ernst Thaelmann--live--no video available]

[Excerpt] Today, given the danger of the nuclear self-destruction of mankind, peace is more vital than ever. We struggle for it alongside the Soviet Union.

Through its untiring constructive initiatives it has rendered the peoples' interests an immeasurable historic service. We fully support the many various proposals submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the interest of our common ideal--a world without war and without weapons.

The complex program jointly announced by the Warsaw Pact countries in Budapest on nuclear and conventional disarmament, dialogue, the return to detente, and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation of all countries is for us, too, the basis of our practical action. Beyond all that which separates us, we are ready to cooperate with anyone showing common sense and realism and pursuing equal goals.

Our people assess the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Iceland's capital as an event of extreme importance for further international development. We welcome the meeting, which came about at Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal, and hope that constructive accords will be reached allowing steps in the direction of disarmament and detente. The example set by the Soviet Union by the repeated extension of its moratorium on nuclear tests has encouraged peace forces in the world. They demand all the more emphatically that the United States also renounce further nuclear tests.

No new mass destruction means, and end to the arms race on the earth and its prevention in space, concrete disarmament steps, not confrontation but cooperation -- those are our maxims. Peace, peace, and again peace! [applause]

SEW's Schmitt Speaks

LD041034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report on speech by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW), at the 3 October ceremony for the unveiling of the memorial to Ernst Thaelmann in Moscow]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 3 Oct (ADN)--The speech by the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin has the following text:

Precisely in view of the current tense international situation, this is of historical importance; for, after all, the USSR and the socialist community form the basis of the entire struggle for peace in the world.

In this spirit we regard the signing of the Stockholm Document as a hopeful sign in the struggle for a radical amelioration of the international situation and as a considerable step in the struggle for a change from the arms race to disarmament and from the policy of confrontation to a policy of security and cooperation.

Today, in the nuclear age, the state of arms technology forces mankind on pain of destruction to prevent a world war. If one really wantd to prevent a war, Thaelmann once said, its preparations had to be recognized, unmasked and combatted in time.

This is precisely what we are doing. The alliance against war is also much stronger today. It embraces not only the socialist world, but also the great mass of the nonaligned states and is active right up to governments of NATO countries. It seems particularly important to us that it has embraced not only the communist workers movement, but, more and more, social democrats, christians, trade unions and ecological-social movements as well. A truly world-spanning peace movement, right up to the circles of the bourgeoisie, has arisen. It is understood better and better that peace and security can be achieved only with one another and not against one another. Here is the force capable of putting the confrontation policy of the Reagan Administration in its place.

We West Berlin Communists have at all times combatted the imperialist lie that a threat to other states emanates from the Soviet Union. We would like on this occasion to say thank you to you, dear Comrade Gorbachev, for your numerous and untiring peace and disarmament initiatives.

Our opinion is: The unilateral moratorium commitment that the Soviet Union has imposed on itself for more than a year now in regard to stopping nuclear tests, is not only a convincing proof of the seriousness of the Soviet disarmament proposals, it is also simultaneously an enormous stimulator for the further development of the struggle for peace on earth.

With you, we demand of the U.S. Administration that they should finally find themselves ready for a nuclear test ban agreement and give up all star wars plans.

Today, to fight in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann means, for us West Berlin communists, primarily to mobilize the masses even more resolutely toward the struggle for peace and against the policy of confrontation and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism.

It means primarily for us to use all our strength to help realize the program of nuclear disarmament by the year 2000 as well as the plan for collective security.

It means that primarily we must guard the close friendship of the West Berlin Communists with the Leninist CPSU and the first socialist state of the world, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as the apple of our eye and to be loyal, unbending fighters for proletarian internationalism against imperialism and war.

Long live world peace and socialism.

DKP's Mies Speaks

LD041016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1001 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report on speech by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP), at the 3 October ceremony for the unveiling of the Ernst Thaelmann memorial in Moscow]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 October (ADN)--The chairman of the German Communist Party, Herbert Mies, made the following speech at the rally:

If personalities are measured according to what they set in motion historically, then one can say: Thaelmann's work is linked with the development of the rewvolutionary force of the German working class, with the development of the Communist Party of Germany into a mass party. His work is bound up with the unity of action and the united front against fascism and war. Above all, however, his work is bound up with friendship with the Soviet Union. Friendship with the Soviet Union, peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union -- this is also indispensable today. It is also indispensable that in the Federal Republic's policy the stones are removed that stand in the path not only of friendship with the Soviet Union but also of the safeguarding of a lasting peace in Europe and in the world: the Federal Republic's involvement in SDI must cease. The U.S. nuclear missiles must disappear from the Federal Republic; the chemical weapons must be destroyed. Above all, the Federal Republic must actively support an immediate ban on nuclear weapon tests and the creation of a world without nuclear weapons. This is a dictate of national and European reason.

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RELATED ISSUES

PRAVDA: ARMS PHILOSOPHIES CLASH AT ERICE SEMINAR

PM301109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Article by A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute: "War, Peace, and Scientists; Notes by an International Seminar Participant"]

[Text] Erice/Moscow -- In addition to problems of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the development of new generations of computers, and the "Eloisotron" project for a super-powerful neutral particle accelerator, the representative international seminar on scientific cooperation held recently in the small Sicilian city of Erice devoted much attention to conceptual problems of arms limitation, disarmament, and the strengthening of strategic stability. [paragraph continues]

The topics of discussion included in particular the concept of the total elimination of nuclear weapons set forth by Soviet scientists, the Warsaw Pact member countries' Budapest proposals for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, and the principle of a sensible level of military potentials put forward in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th Party Congress. The USSR's decision to further extend its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions was received by most of the seminar's participants as convincing confirmation of the practical implementation of the USSR's foreign policy strategy which takes account of the true interests of the international community and as an object lesson of the new way of thinking.

Our West European colleagues noted that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and the rational and confident line that has been taken in respect of potential measures in response to the implementation of the SDI program have dealt another blow to the widely accepted theory in the West about the "equal responsibility of the superpowers" for the arms race and have hit even harder the false thesis about the "Soviet military threat."

Of course, while recognizing in principle the need for arms limitation, the prevention of the arms race in space, and disarmament, the foreign participants in the seminar were by no means unanimous as to how to resolve these tasks. Some West European scientists, while supporting the idea of nuclear disarmament in principle, nonetheless claimed that without nuclear weapons the danger of a third world war breaking out would increase substantially. In turn, it had to be explained to them that the concept of an all-embracing system of international security put forward by the Soviet Union envisages that a world without nuclear weapons would not merely return to its previous "prenuclear" state, but would be provided with a qualitatively new, stabilizing system of political, military, economic, and humanitarian components of security. Among other things, military doctrines and concepts in a nuclear-free world would, by mutual agreement, be based on purely defensive principles and the sides' armed forces would not be capable of conduting major offensive operations.

Certain U.S. scientists (staffers of the Livermore Laboratory, for instance, where nuclear weapon systems are being actively developed) spoke out in Erice in favor of a continuation of nuclear tests including tests of the creation of allegedly defensive space weapons under the SDI program. They argued that the emergence of new types of weapons, just like scientific and technological progress in general, are irreversible and inevitable and that proposals for disarmament and even arms reduction without the parallel development of new systems and types of weapons are allegedly unrealistic.

Livermore's Professor R. (Badvayn), for instance, vigorously defended the SDI program. He tried to convince his audience that virtually the only reason why the present administration is developing this program is the fact that allegedly "the Russians are ahead" in this sphere. (Badvayn) tried to depict the authoritative statements of the Soviet political leadership and military leaders to the effect that the U.S. Administration will not succeed in forcing the Soviet Union into unnecessary expenditure, that the USSR will find a less burdensome but equivalent response to SDI, not necessarily in space, as a "propaganda trick," as an attempt "to influence the U.S. Congress to bloc appropriations for SDI." His speech in Erice once again threw light on the main method of the White House propaganda tactics in pushing through the "star wars" program, a method used many times before in forcing through other strategic programs. However, (Badvayn's) speech also reflected the growing nervousness of the advocates of SDI in the face of growing opposition to the program in the United States itself and in West Europe. [paragraph continues]

This was expressed, in particular, in the tangible curtailment by the U.S. Congress of the Pentagon's requests for the coming fiscal year.

The viewpoint of the fatal inevitability of the creation of more and more new types of weapons was opposed in one way or another by most of the seminar's participants. If the present destructive tendencies are not reversed, they retorted to the U.S. fatalists, then even the preservation of the strategic equilibrium will soon stop serving as a reliable guarantee for averting war because of the increasing vulnerability of command and communication systems and both sides' nuclear forces, diminishing flight times, and the reduction virtually to nought of the time available not just for finding political, but also military solutions. Furthermore, it is impermissible to ignore the increasing instability in international politics resulting from the spiraling arms race which has had such a pernicious effect on the already difficult position of most of the developing countries.

At the Erice seminar, just as at many other similar scientific forums, there was a clash between two lines -- the course of the USSR which accords with the general interests of the international community, and the line of the present U.S. Administration and its allies which is bound up with the narrow selfish interests of people who have an economic or political stake in the continuation of the arms race. It was not just two practical approaches to world politics that clashed, but also two philosophies, two different sets of values. The first is based on the awareness of man's need and ability to control the processes which he himself has engendered and to increasingly vigorously regulate and curb certain trends of scientific and technical activity, primarily in the military sphere. The second, though masquerading in "progressing" technocratic garb, is essentially decadent and pursuing it can only lead to a global catastrophe. Some West European countries' representatives tried to find some kind of compromise between these two approaches which led them to highly eclectic solutions that could not stand up to criticism.

The mutual interdependence of states and peoples and the existence of vast arsenals of mass destruction weapons demand more urgently than ever before a radical restructuring of political thinking and a departure from the former notions of ensuring national and international security. These notions were developed over centuries, not to say millenia, and overcoming them demands tremendous effort. A great deal can and must be done by scientists in this area. The problems of the material and conceptual backup for the process of disarmament and consolidation of strategic stability demand varied, comprehensive, interdisciplinary solutions from science.

International cooperation between scientists can play a substantial role in this matter.

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IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS ANTINUCLEAR PHYSICIAN

PM031359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Ivanko interview with Academician M.I. Kuzin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the A.V. Vishnevskiy Surgery Institute, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Physicians' Opinion" -- date and place unspecified]

[Text] The International Day of Action by Physicians in Defense of Peace, which is being celebrated following a decision by the fourth international congress of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" movement, falls 1 October. One of those who was in at the beginning of the movement was Academician M.I. Kuzin of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, director of the A.V. Vishnevskiy Surgery Institute. My talk with him started with a question about the goals facing the movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war.

[Kuzin] Our movement started in 1980, when three doctors from the Soviet Union met with three U.S. physicians in Geneva. We discussed the question of what physicians could do to prevent nuclear war in this unstable world. We as physicians realized the catastrophic medical consequences that the use of nuclear weapons could have. We also realized that in the event of a general nuclear catastrophe physicians would be powerless to do anything. The only way of safeguarding people's health is to struggle for the prevention of nuclear war -- that is, using medical language, to carry out preventative treatment.

Our movement immediately found support among the scientific community in many countries. The movement's aims were drawn up. The main thing is we must inform the public of the catastrophic medical consequences of a nuclear war and dispel the illusion that it is possible to stage and win a limited nuclear war. In our opinion, nuclear weapons should not be used to wage war because of their medical and ecological consequences. We are dealing with weapons of genocide, a means of annihilating mankind. We also aim to give medical workers information, involve young physicians in the movement, and even influence our patients.

One congress adopted a resolution of printing the aims of the movement on the back of prescriptions. At the suggestion of the Soviet committee of "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" a paragraph obliging physicians to struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war has been inserted in the text of the Hippocratic oath.

[Ivanko] Physicians from various countries are represented in the movement. Are they united in their assessment of the Soviet peace initiatives?

[Kuzin] M.S. Gorbachev's replies to the questions from the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO formulated a program which the movement has advocated throughout its existence. At our fourth congress in Helsinki we clearly stated that ending all nuclear tests is the main recipe for survival.

[Ivanko] Many scientists, including physicists, say that, according to new figures, the consequences of a nuclear would be more catastrophic than previously believed. Do you agree with that?

[Kuzin] Absolutely. At the movement's next congress in Moscow I believe we will present our new figures on the medical consequences. I cannot understand the position of certain Western circles which try to downplay the medical and ecological consequences of an exchange of nuclear strikes. The relevant calculations have been done not only in the Soviet Union but in the United States, Canada, and Britain. The figures currently available show the global consequences of a general nuclear war.

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TASS: U.S. MERCHANT SHIPS TRANSPORT NUCLEAR ARMS

LD230819 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

The Pentagon uses merchant ships to transport nuclear armaments via the Atlantic Ocean.

AP news agency reports alluding to specialists and government documents made public that at least two dry-cargo ships incorporated into the so-called naval shipments command are used to transport sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles between the United States bases in Charleston, South Carolina, Kingsbay, Georgia, and the Holy Loch base in Britain.

The case in point are "Trident" intercontinental ballistic missiles assigned to "Ohio" nuclear-powered submarines and "Poseidon" intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Even though the United States Department of the Navy refused either to confirm or reject the fact of the use of civilian ships to transport nuclear armaments, information leaked into the press to the effect that submarine-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and also other types of nuclear munitions are regularly ferried by the dry-cargo ships "Marshfield" and "Vega" based in Charleston and the ship "Kilaue" with Pearl Harbour, the Hawaii islands, as its home port.

The militarization of the U.S. merchant marine has been particularly accelerated under the Reagan administration which proclaimed a programme to convert it into the fourth branch of defence. About 120 merchant ships with civilian crews are currently employed on a permanent basis to ferry troops, military cargoes, fuel and military equipment globally.

They are being drawn more and more actively into military manoeuvres within the framework of the operations by the "Rapid Deployment Force" meant for direct United States interference in various parts of the world.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S VORONTSOV VIEWS PRC STAND ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT, SDI

PM031525 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 29 Sep 86 pp 20-21

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Vorontsov: "Facing the Responsibility. China and Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] "We and China, as far as one can judge, have similar priorities -- the acceleration of socio-economic development," Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech in Vladivostok. These priorities are determined by the requirements of and the laws governing the development of the new society. Naturally, these laws are not manifested in the same way in the political sphere in all countries. Specific historical and national features to a large extent shape political thinking in each country that has opted for socialism. At the same time the economic and social development of socialist society in all cases requires reduction of international tension and tangible headway in the matter of disarmament.

In the late seventies and early eighties the People's Republic of China was increasingly drawn into participation in international talks on disarmament. Since 1980 its representatives and experts have taken part in the Geneva Disarmament Conference and in special working groups, for intance, in the group on identification of seismic phenomena as a means of verifying observance of bans on nuclear arms testing. China's more active participation in international negotiations on control over nuclear arms is generall regarded as a positive development.

Note must be made of the evolution of China's position on urgent problems of nuclear disarmament. As distinct from the recent past, this position is now being backed by appropriate argumentation, with stricter account being taken of the grim realities of the nuclear age.

At the 40th U.N. General Assembly last year the Chinese delegate voted for a resolution calling for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons of any type. Hopes of being able to win a nuclear war are senseless, the resolution stressed. It rejected all military doctrines and concepts that could impede the adoption of measures aimed at ending the nuclear arms race and lead to the outbreak of nuclear war.

The U.S. and its allies, with the exception of Greece, voted against the resolution. This was not a matter of chance. [paragraph continues]

One U.S. military doctrine underlying the SDI programme is specifically aimed at the achievement of military superiority. The Chinese leadership rightly holds that such projects signify the beginning of another round in the arms race in a new sphere. Speaking of the dangers with which extension of the arms race into outer space is fraught, P.R.C. spokesmen have cited a highly apposite Chinese folk saying: For every shield there is a sword and for every sword a shield can be found."

Beijing has questioned the "defensive nature" of SDI. "Outer space," Premier Zhao Ziyang said last March, "Must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, for the good of all humanity; no country should develop, test, or deploy space weapons in any form." China has advanced the idea of concluding an international agreement on the total prohibition of space weapons and was the co-author of the resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space.

China's role in the worldwide movement for a peaceful outer space is growing in connection also with the growing significance of the space research the P.R.C. has been conducting since the mid-fifties. In the period from April 1970 to the beginning of this year it has put 18 artificial earth satellites in orbit. In the opinion of many experts, even at the present rate of development of China's aerospace industry, by the end of the eighties it will be able to put into low orbit a payload comparable with that of the most powerful Soviet and American vehicles. China is also conducting intensive research on space laboratories. However, no particular emphasis is placed on this research, priority being given to the creation of the necessary industrial base. Ties with other countries in the peaceful utilization of outer space are being promoted. The Soviet Union has offered cooperation in this sphere which could include the training of Chinese cosmonauts.

Of great importance from the standpoint of preventing war is the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. So far the P.R.C. and the U.S.S.R. are the only members of the "nuclear club" that have undertaken such a committment.

On March 21 this year a mass meeting was held in Beijing under the slogan "The Peoples of China are for World Peace" in response to the U.N. appeal in connection with the proclamation of the International Year of Peace. Addressing the meeting, Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke of China's opposition to the arms race. He stressed that for a number of years (beginning in 1983) China has not conducted nuclear tests in the atmosphere and would not do so in the future. The Chinese side makes the continuation of tests dependent on the reduction of the Soviet and American nuclear arsenals and the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement prohibiting tests. (Footnote) (According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, China had carried out 29 nuclear tests by the end of 1984.)

Chinese official spokesmen have repeatedly stressed that cooperation in the nuclear sphere between the P.R.C. and other countries invariably "serves peaceful purposes and will never be projected at non-peaceful objectives." It will be recalled that this principle is written into the partial test ban treaty of 1963 and the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. The overwhelming majority of countries are signatories to these agreements. It would seem that there are no serious obstacles to China, too, acceding to them. If it did so this would undoubtedly contribute both to the limitation of the nuclear arms race and the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime.

At diverse conferences China's representatives as a rule call for termination of the nuclear arms buildup primarily by the Soviet Union and the United States. This is natural enough. Without the efforts and initiatives of these great powers the obstacles to nuclear disarmament could hardly be overcome.

At the same time, one can hardly agree with the thesis of the "equal responsibility" of the Soviet Union and the United States for the arms race on a regional and global scale. Is not the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing, for instance, testimony to a sincere desire to resolve this problem not of our making? Is this move not fully in accord with the aspirations of peace-loving states and also with the proposals of the P.R.C. as regards the ending of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union and the United States? The U.S.S.R., as is known, has put forward a programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of this century, proposals for the removal from Europe of all American and Soviet medium-range missiles, and many other initiatives.

In recent years some changes have taken place in the position of the P.R.C. on problems relating to the nuclear confrontation in the Asian and Pacific region. China is critical of the growing U.S. military presence in this part of the world. At the same time, one can hardly overlook the contention advanced in some public statements by official Chinese spokesmen that both "superpowers" are to blame for the arms race in this region. After all, it is not the Soviet Union but the Western powers that have been knocking together military blocs and carrying out nuclear tests there. On the contrary, the Soviet Union urges that barriers be raised to the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. It has undertaken not to increase the number of its medium-rance missiles in the Asian part of the U.S.S.R. Moreover, our country has proposed to begin talks on the reduction of naval activity in the Pacific, primarily of nuclear-armed naval forces. The United States has responded to this by stepping up naval activities in this part of the world.

On the whole, China and the Soviet Union take a positive view of the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones, in the South Pacific, for instance. Washington, on the other hand, is opposed to the decisions of the South Pacific Forum (which consists of 13 countries and self-governing territories in the area) and pressures its participants to prevent the creation of a nuclear-free zone. In doing so the U.S. is prompted by a desire to continue the arms buildup in the region. Indeed, it was the U.S. that deployed nuclear weapons in one of the area's crisis zones -- the Korean Peninsula -- and U.S. carriers of these weapons have appeared on the militarist activity in the region, for the transformation of the Pacific into a zone of military-political confrontation rests not with the U.S.S.R. or the P.R.C. but with the United States.

On the whole, China's present position on the pressing problems of nuclear disarmament differs to a considerable extent from that propounded by official P.R.C. spokesmen 10-15 years ago. This is connected with the objective set by the Communist Party of China -- modernization of the country with the ultimate aim of building a socialist society. This goal can be achieved only in the conditions of lasting peace and international security.

History has entrusted the Soviet and Chinese people with an extremely important mission. Much in international development depends on the two biggest socialist powers.

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RELATED ISSUES

RYZHKOV FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEW ON ARMS REDUCTION, SDI

PM301502 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 38, 29 Sep 86 pp 1-8

[Reprint of Interview with Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov by Hans Schumacher editor of the West German magazine NEUE GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTER HEFTE, published in its 22 September issue: "The Initial Steps Have Been Taken"]

[Excerpts] Question: To what extent do the economic successes of the Soviet Union, and perhaps of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as a whole, depend on the degree of detente between the military blocs? Are arms control and disarmament preconditions of good economic results in the future?

Answer: All of the CEMA countries have drawn up and are giving effect to plans for dynamic social and economic development and the improvement of the well-being of their peoples. We naturally conceive of the realization of these constructive plans only in conditions of peace. This determines the general principle of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty States -- to do everything to strengthen peace, to work for relaxation of international tension, for an end to the arms race and for disarmament. This principle found reflection in the message to the NATO countries and to all countries of Europe adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states at its Budapest meeting in June this year and containing a programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In Soviet foreign policy this line of action has been given practical embodiment in the programme advanced in the January 15 statement of the CPSU General Secretary for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, in the idea, endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, of creating a comprehensive system of international security, and in other concrete proposals aimed at reversing the dangerous trend of developments, at ending distrust and achieving rational cooperation among all states. Evidence of the readiness of the U.S.S.R. to take definite steps towards terminating the nuclear arms race was its recent prolongation, for the fourth time, of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

As you see, this year alone the Soviet Union has advanced a whole series of major initiatives towards reducing international tension and scaling down the dangerous military confrontation of the two social systems. We are waiting for our negotiating partners to display the necessary political wisdom and to demonstrate, not in words but by deeds, their readiness to seek joint constructive solutions of the most urgent problems of our time.

The realization of the Soviet peace proposals would have a favourable effect on the economic development not only of the Soviet Union but of the European continent and the world community as a whole. It would lead to the creation of an altogether new climate for international economic cooperation, to the intensive development of this cooperation in the interests of all nations. All countries, and primarily neighbouring European countries, would gain by this.

That the arms race has a highly adverse effect on the economy is axiomatic. Disarmament would make it possible not only to remove the threat of destruction hanging overmankind, but also to channel enormous material and intellectual resources to peaceful economic development. I should like to add, however, that the hopes of being able to retard the economic progress of the socialist community by stepping up the arms race and extending it to outer space are doomed to be disappointed. History shows that the socialist countries are capable of accomplishing their economic development objectives and at the same time strengthening their defence capability.

Question: Permit me to ask you what prospects there are for economic cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. The possibility of establishing joint enterprises by various concerns, firms and foreign trade amalgamations of the socialist countries is being widely discussed at present. What are the prospects here?

Answer: About the possibilities of cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union I should like to say the following. We are for extending such cooperation in every way, and being realists, we are well aware that in this age of rapid scientific and technological progress and far-reaching international division of labour it is impossible to live in isolation. Our country is not some sort of isolated society and we consider it essential to make full use of the advantages of the international division of labour. This was made quite clear by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and by subsequent documents of the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

Our country stands for the further expansion of economic ties, for a search for new forms of economic cooperation.

We know that there are business circles in the F.R.G. which are interested in closer economic ties with the U.S.S.R. Such ties have indeed become traditional. But at the same time, the F.R.G. is following in the wake of the American policy of bans and embargoes. In our opinion, the purpose of such proscriptions is not to prevent the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries from receiving up-to-date technology of military of dual purpose. It would be naive to assume that we would wish to import some elements for our military technology from West European countries. [paragraph continues]

As we see it, by imposing such bans the U.S. is raising obstacles to the expansion of economic ties between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe. Whether this is of advantage or disadvantage to Western Europe is for you to judge. We stand for full, equal economic cooperation with our neighbours. I have seen the COCOM lists. To go by them, only scrap metal can be sold to the Soviet Union. That of course is nonsense. We shall never agree to buy second-rate goods or obsolete technology from our West European partners.

From this standpoint I should like to stress that we cannot understand why the F.R.G. agreed to participate in the American SDI programme. Can the number of jobs that could be provided through extension of cooperation with the U.S.S.R. be compared in any way with the number provided by participation in SDI, under which all the best orders will be concentrated in the hands of the U.S. monopolies? Moreover, the U.S. acquired an additional lever in pursuing its policy of obstructing economic ties with socialst countries.

Question: Successful headway in international economic cooperation depends in many respects on the relations between the main world powers -- the U.S.S.R and the U.S.A. My question is this: what chances are there of a new summit meeting between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. and what political results should such a meeting yield?

Answer: As you know, before the meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan in Geneva there had been no contact at a summit level between the two countries for nearly seven years. Contacts were resumed in Geneva. We naturally hoped that after that meeting political relations between the two states would develop more constructively, and that this would affect the international climate. Our country took its obligations very seriously. The CPSU, the Soviet leadership thoroughly analyzed all the aspects of its foreign policy activity. As a result, within only a month and a half after the Geneva meeting -- on January 15 -- Comrade Gorbachev made a statement and for strengthening international security. The world hoped that after the Soviet Union's constructive proposals the U.S. would begin to respond in the matter of resolving the most urgent issues of our time. But this did not happen.

Subsequently, too, the political leadership of the Soviet Union repeatedly advanced important peace initiatives. In other words, it did everything to get the question of international security and disarmament off the ground. However, our negotiating partners did not reciprocate. At the same time they constantly raise the question of a new summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Mr Reagan. In principle we are for such a meeting, but we are deeply convinced that it must yield definite practical results.

At present our competent representatives are working in contact with the Americans, and if some questions are found on which positive results could be achieved, the matter of a new summit could be raised. We have certainly advanced enough proposals for a constructive discussion. Take if only the question of ending nuclear tests. As you know, on August 6 last year we proclaimed a moratorium and have prolonged it several times, now until the end of this year. This is a very serious step on our part, one that cannot be dismissed offhand. After all, we cannot disarm unilaterally. In the meantime the Americans have carried out 18 explosions. To our last proposal they gave a negative reply almost immediately. This is not evidence of a serious approach to such a fundamental issue as international security. Incidentally, the position on this question of the ruling quarters of the F.R.G. is also rather surprising.

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RELATED ISSUES

SWEDEN'S DISARMAMENT AMBASSADOR HITS U.S., USSR FOR POLICIES

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 4 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Bo B. Melander]

[Text] The scientific debate over how cold it will be on earth after a nuclear war has little significance for political or strategic decisions concerning the use of nuclear weapons. That was the general feeling when the "nuclear winter" was debated Wednesday at the People's Hall in Stockholm.

Environmental Affairs Minister Birgitta Dahl, disarmament ambassador Inga Thorsson, and other experts deemphasized the importance of the "nuclear winter" discovery.

"I know that scientific circles have discussed many of the details in the 'nuclear winter' scenario. I believe this is of little importance from a political, moral, and humanitarian standpoint. It does not change the overall picture of the threat," Birgitta Dahl said.

She also said that the catastrophe at Chernobyl and the accident with the space shuttle Challenger showed how fragile security is that is based only on complex technology, "especially when it is handled by people and organizations that lack responsibility and concern for their fellow man."

In a speech presented at the conference, which was organized by the Alva and Gunnar Myrdal Foundation, the Environmental Advisory Committee, and the Environmental Protection Committee of the Academy of Sciences, Ambassador Thorsson said that even a "nuclear autumn" would be too much for her.

"The political aspect I want to stress is that a nuclear war must be avoided at all costs."

But Inga Thorsson expressed pessimism concerning the desire of the superpowers to achieve real disarmament and described their behavior in this area as "playing games"--games that leave out the rest of the world, even though the rest of the world would be affected by a nuclear war.

Thorsson directed most of her criticism toward the United States, but she also said she had detected no genuine plans for disarmament on the Soviet side. She was encouraged somewhat by changes in the Soviet military leadership, however.

Colonel Bo Hugemark of the Military Academy also rejected the thought that the debate over the "nuclear winter" had changed strategic thinking.

"It is more accurate to say that existing trends have been reinforced," he said.

On the other hand, Hugemark said that the superpowers were now stressing the possibility of conventional war in Europe and that, in this connection, chemical weapons had a threshold that was lower than the nuclear threshold.

Bo Huldt of the Foreign Policy Institute said that the threat of a nuclear winter could not eliminate nuclear weapons, not even with irrefutable scientific proof.

"On the contrary, the necessity of 'living with' nuclear weapons has been reemphasized and no countries are facing greater problems than the superpowers themselves. They are stuck in a conflict with no end in sight."

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RELATED ISSUES

SWEDEN ISSUES INITIATIVES FOR INTERNATIONAL ARMS REDUCTIONS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Article: "A Less Vulnerable Sweden"]

[Text] Ultimately, Sweden's military resources will be a function of defense spending. But first of all--between budget battles--the debate should be broadened. Consequently, it is good that the present Defense Committee has a more ambitious assignment than its predecessor

The report on disarmament policy written by a working group within the committee under the leadership of Social Democrat Sture Ericson makes especially useful reading. As already indicated in the news, the group recommends that Sweden strive for international agreements on limiting airborne units and naval forces intended to be used in landing operations--amphibious units.

This may be a bit optimistic, of course. Nevertheless, the desire to reduce superpower forces of this type, which are particularly useful for surprise attacks, indicates the increased desire of the Defense Committee to come up with more concrete proposals. This trend could also be seen in last spring's security policy report. That report indicated that Sweden's situation in connection with crises and armed conflicts had become more vulnerable. It also spoke of increased stress, even in times of peace. The submarine intrusions were described as "various forms of preparation for a possible crisis or war."

In its desire to make Sweden less vulnerable, the working group is not characterized by wishful thinking. It says that states still base their security policy more on armed force than on arms limitations and international law.

Based on studies by the "Reference Group on Aggressive Attack" (REA), the Defense Committee discussed a threat that is often dismissed as old-fashioned and routine, but must be examined, since the development of military technology has made it more difficult for a small country with a short military training period to defend itself. When the committee speaks of the "strategic military imbalance in our part of the world, resulting from our nearness to the heartland and important military installations of the Soviet Union," it sounds unusually straightforward and to the point.

Of political importance is the statement that "even extremely radical disarmament measures in the area of nuclear weapons would hardly have more than a marginal effect on Swedish defense planning."

Of course, the desire to step up Sweden's efforts toward disarmament, especially with FOA (Defense Research Institute) expertise, is correct. Special mention is made of space weapons. This is only natural, considering their importance in the continuing negotiations of the superpowers. The recommendation to give the peace research institute SIPRI a "high priority" in the budget will certainly irritate critics who place more emphasis on the prejudices in the annual report, rather than on the useful facts it presents.

The working group's recommended increase in personnel exchange among the Foreign Ministry, FOA, the Defense Ministry, and the Defense Staff in order to increase the general level of security competence in the nation is smart, of course. We should be willing to tackle the problem of professional isolation among Swedish officers at a time when capable officers throughout the world are acquiring a more and more solid academic background.

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